The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5656 號六十五百六千五第 日二十月二十年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1876. 六拜禮 號八月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 6, FORCADE LA ROQUETTE, French bark, 369, A. Alexandre, Bangkok 10th December, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 7TH.
Union, for Manila.
Menam, for Saigon.

Departures.

January 6, TYRUBNIA, for Diamond Island.
January 7, CANTON, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

TO DEPART.
Per *Menam*, for Saigon:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Forcade la Roquette* reports left Bangkok on 10th December. In the Gulf had strong N.E. monsoon, up the China Sea light winds and fine weather.

AMOY—ARRIVALS.

December 5th, str. Foochow from Swatow, Diana from Chefoo, Meridian from Chefoo; 6th, str. Douglas from Foochow, str. Formosa from Tamsui, str. Pau Tah from Shanghai, Borealis from Shanghai; 7th, str. Namoa from Hongkong, str. Hochung from Swatow, Alerta from Caroline from Taiwanfoo; 8th, str. Esmeralda from Hongkong, Constancia Wilson from Taiwanfoo; 9th, str. Yesso from Foochow, str. Zamboanga from Hongkong, Peter from Chefoo; 10th, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong, Anna from Chefoo, Hermann from Chefoo, Jurgen from Chefoo; 11th, str. Leonor from Takao; 13th, str. Namoa from Foochow, str. Pau Tah from Swatow, Carl Ludwig from Keelung; 14th, str. Douglas from Hongkong, str. Gordon Castle from Shanghai, Traviata from Chefoo; 16th, str. Kwangtung from Foochow; 17th, Friendship from Chefoo, Iris from Keelung; 18th, str. Yesso from Hongkong; 19th, Pelham from Hongkong; 20th, str. Douglas from Foochow, Adeline & Mariane from Chefoo; 21st, str. Namoa from Hongkong, str. Leonor from Takao, Alerta from Takao; 22nd, Constance from Takao, Gustav from Syney, Merlin from Keelung; 23rd, str. Yesso from Foochow, str. Pearl from Hongkong, Charron Wattana from Shanghai; 24th, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong, str. Hochung from Swatow, Hadda from Shanghai; 27th, str. Namoa from Foochow; 28th, str. Ajax from Shanghai, str. Swatow from Shanghai, China from Chefoo, Constances Wilson from Takao; 29th str. Douglas from Hongkong, str. Ho Loong from Takao; 30th, Kwangtung from Foochow, str. Esmeralda from Hongkong, Rubicon from Keelung.

AMOY—DEPARTURES.

December 4th, str. Carisbrooke for Saigon, str. Yesso for Foochow; 6th, str. Douglas for Hongkong, str. Pau Tau for Swatow; 7th, str. Namoa for Foochow, str. Hochung for Shanghai; 8th, str. Consolation for Hongkong; 9th, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 10th, str. Kwangtung for Foochow, Peter for Hongkong; 11th, str. Zamboanga for Hongkong, Duke of Abercorn for New York, Auguste for Takao; 12th, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong, Constancia Wilson for Takao; 13th, str. Leonor for Tamsui, str. Namoa for Hongkong, str. Pau Tah for Shanghai; 14th, str. Douglas for Foochow, Burton Statbur for Batavia, Alerta for Takao; 15th, Colibri for Foochow; 16th, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong; 17th, Nyborg for Samarang, Flensborg for Batavia, str. Hailoong for Tamsui; 18th, Soo Tek Seng for Bangkok, Baltic for Samarang, Sudan for Chefoo, str. Yesso for Foochow, str. Gordon Castle for New York; 20th, str. Douglas for Hongkong; 21st, str. Namoa for Foochow, str. Leonor for Hongkong; 23rd, str. Foochow for Shanghai, str. Yesso for Hongkong, Carl Ludwig for Takao; 24th, Genitiv for Saigon, Borealis for New York; 27th, str. Kwangtung for Foochow, str. Namoa for Hongkong; 28th, str. Swatow for Swatow, Iris for Takao; 29th, str. Ajax for Hongkong, Catharina for Samarang, Pelham for Takao; 30th, str. Douglas for Foochow, str. Hailoong for Takao, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong; 31st, Traviata for Takao, str. Hochung for Singapore.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.
(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	From.	Date of Arrival.
Legislator (s.)	Foochow	Nov. 19
Erl King (s.)	Yokohama	Nov. 19
A. Tegethoff	Manila	Nov. 19
Papa	Manila	Nov. 21
Orestes (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 21
Dorothea	Manila	Nov. 21
Black Adder	China Ports	Nov. 22
Flamingo (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 22
Ludovic & Clara	Manila	Nov. 25

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Nabor	Cardiff	July 18
Boreal	Cardiff	July 24
Stefano	Cardiff	July 30
Lea	Penarth	July 30
Marina	London	Sept. 4
Iphigenia	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Christian	Cardiff	Sept. 7
Auguste	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Formosa	Hamburg	Sept. 26
Sir H. Parkes	London	Sept. 28
Carricks	London	Oct. 4
Hermann	Cardiff	Oct. 6
Christina, A.P.	Callao	Oct. 9
Ferdinand	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Esmeralda	Cardiff	Oct. 14
Fanny	Cardiff	Oct. 15
Rockwood	Cardiff	Oct. 16
W. H. Besse	Astoria, O.	Oct. 25
British Crown	Cardiff	Nov. 1
Altona (s.)	Hamburg	Nov. 7
Penedo (s.)	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Glengyle (s.)	London	Nov. 15
Canton	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Priam (s.)	Liverpool	Nov. 17
F. H. Drews	Cardiff	Nov. 20
N. d'Auxilatrice	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Alma	Cardiff	Nov. 22
Cheops (s.)	Plymouth	Nov. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

To be Let.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.
THAT Commodious Three-storied HOUSE, No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. CAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.
TATA & Co.
1m 1863 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES No. 3, ABERDEEN STREET and No. 38, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
18 1m Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 15, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.
The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSES, No. 13, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.
The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.
The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.
The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 5th January, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With possession on 1st February next,
THE RESIDENCE "IDLEWILD," situated on Seymour Road.
The House and Grounds command a fine view of the Harbour. A good Kitchen Garden, Stabling, &c., attached.
Apply to
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
43, Queen's Road.
tf 1838 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, WEST TERRACE.
Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
1m 1893 Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st March next,
THE Commodious and Centrally situated DWELLING HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.
For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.
1m 1894 Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

TO LET.
Possession on the 1st January, 1876,
THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.
ROZARIO & Co.
1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET.
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL. No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. NOWROJEE PESTONJEE DHALLA to SIGN our FIRM from this date.
N. MODY & Co.
7d 27 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."
C. SUN GHEE.
1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, having given up his Agency for dealing in Steam Re-reeled Silk for KAI-CHEONG-LOONG, Canton, from the 1st day of August, 1875, will not be responsible for any accounts contracted for the aforesaid firm, either before or after the above date.
YOW KWOK CHUN,
NAM SING,
74, Queen's Road Central.
3m 1728 Hongkong, 20th November, 1875.

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the Retirement of Mr. EDWARD NORTON from our Firm on 30th June last, our Business will, after this date, be carried on under the name and style of "NORTON & Co."
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
9 Hongkong, 31st December, 1875.

MR. CARL KREBS, has been duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM, per procuration, from this date.
MELCHERS & Co.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20%.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 10th day of January, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 4, Peel Street.—
The whole of the Substantial English and Colonial made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Rooms SUITES, Marble-top centre and side TABLES, English made Walnut Crimson Rep-covered SOFAS, CHAIRS, and Easy CHAIRS, Oil PAINTINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, Chimney GLASSES, GASALIERS with crystal Drops, Gas BRACKETS, CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, CLOCKS, Teak Card TABLES, Lace Window CURTAINS and CORNICES, Dining TABLE, English made Walnut SIDEBOARD with Plate Glass, WHATNOTS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Teak BEDSTEADS with Glass, Marble-top CHEST of DRAWERS and WASHSTANDS, English made Mahogany Lady's DAVENPORT, Double-wing WARDROBES, &c., &c.
And
A Cottage PIANO, by B. H. LUNAN, Lubeck.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on or after SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighted at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneers.
1918 Hongkong, 30th December 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, WATER COLORS, PIANO, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 15th January, 1876, at Noon,
At the Residence of A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., Grosvenor Villas, Caine Road.—
The whole of his Handsome and Substantially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Handsome CHAIRS, Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Window CURTAINS, MIRRORS, Solid Carved Walnut TABLES, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS, Mahogany BOOKCASE, Mahogany Maroon Morocco-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Carved SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CHINA, and GLASSWARE, Handsomely made Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
A Semi-grand PIANO, by BAUMGARDTEN and HEINS.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1905 Hongkong, 28th December, 1875.

FOR SALE.

COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from EDOUARD PINAUD and Co.
Double FOWLING-PIECES, Lefaucheux, and REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, Pints and Quarts.
Fresh SALAD OIL, at $4.50 per dozen.
Old Cognac BISCUIT-DUBOUCHE and other Brands.
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.
A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen (2 different kinds.)
GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.
Dépôt of the well-known INKS, from Messrs. ANTOINE ET FILS (of Paris).
CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.
L. THEVENIN,
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street.
1183 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS, CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,
Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Bornous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.
No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.
6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1263 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Intimations.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. HAVE FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS,
COPYING PRESSES.
ENGINEERS' FITTINGS.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES.
TAPE MEASURES, 100 feet.
BENCH VICES.
GALVANIZED IRON CHAIN, assorted sizes.
SEIZING WIRE.
IRONMONGERY.
COFFEE MILLS, with Fly Wheels.
Kentucky, Ballard, and Sporting RIFLES.
GLASSWARE, complete sets.
DINNER SERVICES.
CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 cy. and 10 cy. Boxes.
DELARUE'S PLAYING CARDS.
MANILA CIGARS, Cavite and Fortin.
BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOUR.
CRACKED WHEAT and HOMINY.
BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.
AITKEN'S Falkirk ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
JEFFERY'S Edinburgh ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. and J. BURKE, in Pints and Quarts.
Pale Dry Dinner SHERRY.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.
HOCK and SAUTERNE. MOSELLE.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Star.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S BRANDY.
COURVOISIER'S do.
MARTELL'S do.
La Grande Marque do.
CURACOA, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.
GINGER WINE.
Glendee WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
BOURBON WHISKY.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
JULES MUMM'S do.
An Assortment of CHRISTMAS STORES, from JOHN MOIR and SON, and CROSSE and BLACKWELL.
14 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Until further notice (to reduce Stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite portraits will be as follows:—

On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Per Dozen..............................$3.00
For CASH paid at time of sitting ONLY.

On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.
The first dozen.......................$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen...........$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock per dozen..$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(*Nearly opposite the German Club.*)

N.B.—Mr. EVERITT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.
3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1560 Hongkong, 19th October, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

THE "CELESTIAL EMPIRE,"
A WEEKLY RECORD OF COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports, and Exportables of Produce; and summarising the literary gossip of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.
Its large circulation at the Out-Ports renders it an excellent medium for ADVERTISEMENTS.
Subscription—TWELVE DOLLARS per Annum.
The Subscription for "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE," is now reduced to TWENTY DOLLARS per annum, which makes it the Cheapest Daily Paper in China, and its increasing circulation renders it particularly well adapted for ADVERTISEMENTS, which are inserted on very reasonable terms.
1896 Shanghai, 17th December, 1875.

AH KING begs to inform the Public that his FURNITURE ROOMS are now in ZETLAND STREET, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris; where all descriptions of Articles necessary for completely Furnishing a House, may be had on reasonable Terms.
6m 1771 Hongkong, 1st December, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper..................$1.50
Neatly Bound...............................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY the 24th day of January next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
10 Hongkong, 31st December, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of January next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
11 Hongkong, 31st December, 1875.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young German, as SERVANT-MAID to accompany a lady or family to Europe. Terms, Free Passage home. Address, "HOME PASSAGE," *Daily Press* Office.
1m 4 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK before the 1st APRIL, 1876, otherwise their Claims will not be recognized.
ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
1861 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
I. B. FALCONER,
Administratrix.
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
6th December, 1875. [1796

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third and Final Instalment of $200 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st June, is PAYABLE on the 31st DECEMBER INSTANT, at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.
Interest at the rate of 12% per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any Shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st December.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
1m 1837 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100) PER SHARE will be payable at the OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, HONGKONG, on and after January 1st, 1876, on which day Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, producing at the same time their Scrip for endorsement.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st December, 1875, both days inclusive.
ADOLF ANDRE, F. D. SASSOON, } Liquidators.
2m 1692 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a
DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,
Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.
Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.
Copies of the List for the 9th year of Meiji (1876) can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co. at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama; Price, 25 Cents.
SATOW YOZO, TODAI NO KAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON, Engineer.
Lighthouse Department, Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 8th year of Meiji.
(December, 1875.)
1m 1865 Yokohama, 9th December, 1875.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 31st instant the *Straits Times Extra* will only be obtained direct from the *Straits Times* Office in Singapore, and present Subscribers through the agency of this Office, who may wish to continue their subscriptions, are requested to make arrangements through their Singapore Agents accordingly.
Daily Press Office, December 6th, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE SECOND CONCERT of the Season (complimentary to Mr. W. W. FRAYLING, Conductor), will be given in the CITY HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13th, 1876.
TICKETS, Price $2 each, may be obtained of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after Monday, January 10th.
A Programme will shortly be published.
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Hon. Sec.
2 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Gwalior* with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1876. [35

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates to* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR"
will leave for the above places about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th January, 1876. [36

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a Consultative Committee in London:—
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.
Mr. W. H. HARRIES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in San Francisco, and he has established himself at No. 405, California Street, in that city, where all descriptions of Agency Banking business will be conducted.

MANILA AGENCY.
Mr. C. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that city, where all descriptions of Agency Banking business will be conducted.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
14d 34 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned until Noon TO-DAY, the 8th inst., for DOCKING and REPAIRING the British Ship *Carolus Magnus.*
For Particulars, apply to Captain, or to
WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
44 25 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

LESSONS IN PAINTING AND DRAWING, DRAWING-ROOM PAINTING AND DECORATIONS, AND STAGE SCENERY,
BY H. GRELIER,
HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
N.B.—Mr. GRELIER obtained the Certificate of Merit at the London Exhibition, 1865.
1m 19 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S SS. *SARPEDON*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th instant, for shipment per *PRIAM*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
63 26 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Arratoon Apcar*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
21 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Barque *IRIS*, Wendt, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
20 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

S.S. *EGERIA*, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified, that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless applied for by the Consignees before Noon TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1w 13 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP *GRYFE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1923 Hongkong, 30th December, 1865.

AMERICAN SHIP *SAMUEL G. REED*, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1858 Hongkong, 18th December, 1875.

BRITISH SHIP *BIRKER*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond, and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1891 Hongkong, 24th December, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. J. P. da Silva.
SWATOW	Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 8TH, 1876.

NOT content with their present heavy military expenditure, the Chinese Authorities have determined on the construction of another large Arsenal. The new establishment is to be located at Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, and the site has, the *Courier* says, already been laid out. The erection of an extensive range of premises will be proceeded with at once, and the requisite machinery for the manufacture of large and small arms, gunpowder, and ammunition, will be set up as soon as the buildings are ready. This new enterprise is undoubtedly another proof of the determination of the Chinese Government to take every possible means to provide for its defence and restore the old exclusiveness as far as it can. Into these undertakings it throws all the energy of which it is capable, and lavishes money upon them without stint. It has found out by past experience how woefully inefficient are the old weapons and ordnance, and believing that on the possession of good arms depends its ability to offer a successful resistance to invasion, it is morbidly anxious to provide against such a contingency. Nor can it be denied that, in this direction, the Chinese have made considerable progress. Their arsenals are now capable of turning out large quantities of arms and ammunition of very fair quality, and they are striving hard to render themselves independent of other nations in this respect. Of course, it is all a great mistake, for China cannot at present afford the outlay; and a much smaller sum, appropriated to the training of their officers, and the drilling, by competent European instructors, of the rank and file of their army, would be far more wisely employed.

While, however, the real utility of these arsenals may be questioned, and the extravagant expenditure on them censured, the appointment of HSU CHUNG-HU to the post of manager of the new establishment at Tsinan-fu is evidently a most judicious one. Such appointments are too often, in China, bestowed upon men whose sole recommendation is the fact that they have taken a literary degree. This of itself is, it will be admitted, a guarantee that the man is not destitute of capacity, but it does not by any means follow that he possesses the requisite qualifications for the post. On the contrary, he may have formed some peculiar theories which he might attempt to carry out at the expense of the Government, and to the great detriment of the establishment under his care. HSU CHUNG-HU is not an ignorant theorist, full of whims and fancies; he is, if report errs not, most thoroughly fitted for the post by having had previous extensive experience. The *Courier* states that he is capable of doing, with his own hands, almost anything which has to be done in the Arsenal, and that he is really a mechanical and scientific genius. Not long since he was summoned by LI HUNG-CHANG to Tientsin, where he erected a sulphuric acid chamber and a nitric acid apparatus which now supply all the acids for the Arsenal there. He had previously to this erected the apparatus for the manufacture of acids at Lung-hwa. He is, moreover, an active promoter of the new Chinese Polytechnic, being a member of the Committee of Management of that institution, and has translated several scientific books into Chinese. Hence it will be seen that for once, at any rate, the square man has been put into the square hole. Under his fostering superintendence, the new Arsenal may prove an agent, perhaps, in the advancement of science in China.

The appointment of HSU CHUNG-HU to the charge of the new Arsenal is of most importance, though, on account of the fact that the district round Tsinan-fu is rich in the best kinds of iron ore and several varieties of coal, while there is an abundance of limestone in the surrounding hills. It will almost certainly occur to HSU that the wants of the Arsenal can be more economically supplied from the neighbouring mines than from a distance, and this would involve extensive mining operations. If they become agents for the development of the mineral resources of the Empire, these Arsenals may, after all, not prove utterly useless. The indisposition of the Chinese Government to allow the treasure stored up beneath the soil to be worked is unaccountable, and appears difficult to overcome even by pointing out the great immediate advantages to be obtained by it. It is a remarkable fact that a people naturally so shrewd and possessing such keen trading instincts should so long remain insensible to the enormous benefits to be derived from the opening up of the magnificent deposits of mineral wealth in the Empire. Possessed of unrivalled facilities in the shape of water carriage, and able to command any quantity of labour at a very low scale of remuneration, China might, if she desired, supply half the world with fuel and iron. It is also surprising that some at least of the officials have not, before now, made an attempt to induce the Government to take energetic action in this direction. It is, however, possible that they have privately done so; but the prejudice and ignorance which have to be combated are doubtless sufficient to daunt any but the most ardent and resolute of reformers. The results of the experiment shortly to be made in Chihli with mining machinery will, in all probability, do something towards removing the thick crust of prejudice from the official mind. The friends of China all unite in sincerely hoping it may do so, for nothing is more calculated to promote the material progress of China than the development of her mineral resources.

A cricket match will take place on the ground this day, commencing 11 o'clock.

The usual Bethel Service will be held tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock on board the *Norham Castle*. A launch will go round the harbour to collect those wishing to attend.

Through the liberality of the Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A., Military Chaplain, the members of the band of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment went on a picnic yesterday to Little Hongkong, where they thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Galignani states that M. Edmond de Lagrenée, who left Europe some time ago for China on a mission from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Peking, after a difficult but interesting journey across the steppes of Siberia.

At the Police Court yesterday, the case of Wong Asee, charged with the unlawful detention of a Chinese girl, was again before the notice of the Bench. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Brereton made a disclaimer on behalf of the Committee of the Tung Wha Hospital, saying that he laboured under a misapprehension when he stated, the previous day, that he was engaged by that body. He was engaged by Lee Tak Cheong and Lee Sing, who, he understood, were elders, and took a great interest in the welfare of the Chinese community. They had been members of the Committee, but were not now. The case was adjourned until Wednesday, a man of the name of Lee-shing, who, on behalf of Lee-ling, the master of the girl, had engaged Mr. Johnson, being unable to show that he had any *locus standi* in the matter.

SAD SUICIDE IN HONGKONG.

The adjourned inquest on the body of J. D. Smith, late chief mate of the China Navigation Company's steamer *Ichang*, was resumed yesterday at the Magistracy.

Dr. Wharry stated that he made a further examination of the body and found a bullet hole in the roof of the mouth and an abrasion on the tongue, and on raising the skin on the scalp found a circular piece of bone detached from the skull and on lifting this up found a revolver bullet, immediately underneath, which had traversed the brain. The bullet wound would be the immediate cause of death.

Captain J. M. Rayner, of the steamship *Ningpo*, said he had known the deceased for about 13 years. He was a native of Tynemouth, and was 32 years of age. He would communicate with his relations, through his brother at Tynemouth. The deceased came out with him on the 8th October, 1873, and left him in September, 1874, when he joined the S.S. *Lung-mi*. He was latterly on board the *Ichang*. He knew that he left the *Ichang*, and was staying at the Stag Hotel. The last time he saw him was a week before Christmas, when he said he expected to get command of the *Ichang* or the new boat on the passage here. The deceased was usually of temperate habits, but would break out occasionally. He did that four times with him. He was of opinion the deceased got into a state of despondency, in consequence of committing himself on board the *Ichang*.

David Martin, master of the steamer *Ichang*, said the deceased had been with him 15 months, having joined him as third in the *Glengyle*. He took him with him in the *Ichang* as chief. He had occasion to speak to him on the 29th ultimo at Canton, and he became insolent, in consequence of which he suspended him. The next day his articles having expired he discharged him before the Vice-Consul. The deceased never committed himself before. He was otherwise a very good officer. He told him he had some money in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and on leaving the ship he gave him a cheque for $75 on the same bank. He knew the revolver produced to belong to him, but only saw it the day he left. He had never seen the deceased since he left the ship.

James Christie, second engineer of the *Ichang*, said he had served with deceased about five months. The deceased, who expressed his intention of trying his fortune in the colonies, said he had $700 in the bank and showed him the bank book.

The Coroner asked where the book was, and Inspector Cameron said the Registrar took possession of the effects of the deceased. The bank book contained an entry for $100, and he also handed over $107 in notes. He made a full inventory of all the effects belonging to the deceased that he could find.

The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

7th January.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "CAROLUS MAGNUS."

Thomas Miles, master of the British ship *Carolus Magnus*, charged Frank Masters, seaman on board, with absenting himself from the ship and refusing duty on board on the 7th instant.

The prisoner, who had nothing to say, was sent to seven days' hard labour.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LORD LYTTON APPOINTED VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, 4th January.

Lord Northbrook has intimated his inability to hold office in India during another summer; Lord Lytton succeeds him as Viceroy. Lord Northbrook receives an earldom.

DEATH OF SIR A. DE ROTHSCHILD.

The obituary list includes Sir Anthony de Rothschild.

ANOTHER TRAINING-SHIP BURNT.

The *Warspite* training-ship was burnt at Woolwich. The boys were all saved. Incendiarism is suspected.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians are preparing to cross Syr Daria to occupy Marghilan and Andirgan, and in all probability they will eventually annex Southern Khokand.

REVIEW.

THE HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE. With an Account of Ancient Music and Musical Instruments. By EDGAR BRINSMEAD. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

The author of this little volume is a member of the celebrated manufacturers of pianofortes, Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, and writes not only from theory, but from practical knowledge of the subject. He presents us with as clear and concise an account of the history of the musical instrument of modern times as could be given. The first two chapters are devoted to a brief but pleasant and interesting sketch of the history of music and an account of the stringed instruments of the ancients. The author then proceeds to trace the origin of the pianoforte, from the humble dulcimer, describing the various improvements, until he arrives at the last great invention, that of the repeater action, which was patented in 1868 by his father, Mr. John Brinsmead. The work, though not pretending to be full or elaborate, is the fruit of much patient research, and the subject has been ably handled throughout, the result being an excellent epitome of pianoforte history in a small compass. Its value is considerably enhanced by the information given in reference to the construction of the instrument, together with some useful hints upon selecting, practical directions for tuning and repairing minor defects. The illustrations are judiciously chosen and well executed. There is also an appendix in which are enumerated the inventions patented between the years 1693 and 1862. Altogether, the book will be a most acceptable addition to every musical library, and will prove hardly less interesting to the general public, since it is written in a popular and attractive style, free from the pedantries which sometimes disfigure more ambitious works of the kind.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

7th January.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Mr. James Greig, clerk at the P. and O. Co.'s office, charged a man named Chan Asan with being a suspicious character.

The prosecutor said last night his dogs barked, and he went out to see the cause. Hearing a noise on Mr. F. Degenner's ground, he went on to it and found a man beating his gardener. The prisoner he found concealed behind a curtain, and knowing he had no right there he took him into custody.

Law Ayee, Mr. Greig's gardener, said he owed money to a man who came last night for it and who beat him because he was unable to pay. The prisoner was his clansman. Mr. Degenner's gardener was his cousin and he lived with him. The prisoner had been allowed to stay on the premises ten days. Mr. Degenner's permission had not been obtained.

Mr. Degenner's gardener was then called in, and he likewise said he had not his master's permission.

Mr. Degenner said he had much difficulty in keeping his premises clear of strangers.

Inspector Cradock said that Mr. Degenner's gardener makes use of his master's shed as an opium smoking saloon. The prisoner was called on to find security in $5 for one month, and Mr. Degenner's gardener was fined $1.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Chow Sow On and Li Aleung were charged by Chan Alck, who said she was a widow, with kidnapping her daughter, Chan Alung.

It turned out, however, that the first prisoner was her husband, and that she was not a widow, but had left him and gone to live with another man. The first prisoner was only taking charge of his own children.

The case was dismissed.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Wong Lung Fok, and four other unlicensed boatmen were charged with the unlawful possession of Government rope, a quantity of which was found in three of the four boats.

John Callman, boatswain on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, said on the arrival of the *Audacious* it was necessary to moor a buoy showing the position of the *Victor Emanuel's* moorings, and for that purpose he used a rope and two kegs of ballast. All was safe three days back, but on the 6th inst., in the morning, he found that the buoy, rope, and ballast had all been taken away. In consequence of this at 9 o'clock he proceeded to the spot where the buoy ought to have been, and found three sampans there. He took possession of them and sent them alongside of the *Victor Emanuel*. He chased a boat over to Kowloon. When near the shore the prisoner purposely capsized his boat, swam to the shore, and ran. He sent three men in pursuit and they brought him back. Government rope was found in three of the boats.

Edmond Thomas Higgins, petty-officer on board the *Victor Emanuel*, corroborated the evidence of last witness.

The prisoners said they went to drag for a junk's cable, being employed to do so.

The first and fifth prisoners were called on to find security in $10 each for one month. The second and third were fined £5 each, in default, two months' hard labour. The fourth was discharged.

THROWING RUBBISH INTO THE HARBOUR.

Yow Asam and Chang Chun Fu, two coolies, were charged by P.C. 308 with throwing large quantities of building rubbish into the sea near Gilman's Wharf.

The prisoners, who said they did not know they were doing wrong, were fined $1 each.

FIRE BRIGADE MEN IN TROUBLE.

Carl Wassenius, Chief Engineer to the Government Fire Brigade, charged Liayik and Hon Aohu, fire brigade men, the first with sleeping on duty and the second with absenting himself without leave.

Fined 50 cents each.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

The remanded case, in which Francisco Angelo, keeper of the Recreation Club, charged his servant, Ho Afat, with the robbery of money, bank cheques, watches, and jewellery to the amount of $457, came on again to-day.

The prosecutor said that on the day the boy absconded he told him he wanted to leave and was refused permission. He then went out and on his return discovered the boy had gone. He went to his box to open it, and in doing so broke his key. He procured a new key and discovered that the prisoner that day (Saturday) had taken his tin box containing $30, (19 rupees, one $5 note, five $1 notes, two silver watches, a quantity of gold jewellery, and a bank receipt of the total value of $457. He reported the matter to the police, and yesterday an Indian constable came to him, and said the boy had been arrested and a quantity of the property recovered. He went and found him at Kowloon Station, and in his possession all the property except $7 and seven rupees. The prisoner must have obtained access to his box by means of a key he lost two weeks ago.

After the evidence of the police, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

The *Paedagogische Zeitung*, which appears at Berlin, calls upon the friends of education to form a association "for the protection of the young." This is a movement directed, as in Bavaria, against what the Germans call "Schmutz Literatur." In the city of Ghent only a week ago the writer saw a cheap publication openly hawked in the streets which for obscenity and blasphemy could hardly be equalled in any great city in Europe.—*School Board Chronicle*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

H.E. the GOVERNOR.
Hon. Sir J. SMALE, Chief Justice.
Hon. J. G. AUSTIN, Colonial Secretary.
Hon. J. BRAMSTON, Attorney-General.
Hon. C. MAY, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

MINUTES.

The CLERK of COUNCILS (Mr. Wodehouse) read the minutes of last meeting, which were passed and signed.

PRESENTATION TO THE MESSRS. TAUFER.

The Messrs. Taufer were called into the Council Room.

The GOVERNOR said—Gentlemen, I have thought this the most suitable time and place to ask your attendance for the purpose of presenting to you the honorary testimonial, on vellum, of the Royal Humane Society, voted to you unanimously for the courage and humanity which you displayed during the typhoon at Hongkong. There is one for each of you, and I am very sure that there is no one who does not fully concur in the honour the Society has conferred upon you. I conceive it myself one of the brightest honours that can be conferred upon anybody. I hope you may both live long to enjoy it.

His Excellency then handed the recipients the addresses, and they left the room.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG BY THE CUSTOMS' CRUISERS.

The GOVERNOR then said—Before proceeding to the business of the day I think it my duty to have some despatches read to the Council, as I have reason to think that there is some misapprehension on the part of some in this Colony as to the part Lord Carnarvon has taken in regard to what is termed the Blockade question. I have seen it stated that Lord Carnarvon has shown lukewarmness and want of attention to the interests of the Colony. I think possibly the reading of these despatches will be the most satisfactory way of putting the affair in a different light, for I am in a position to say that no one has taken a more earnest interest in the matter or noted more assiduously throughout than his Lordship. When these despatches are read I hope the Council will agree with me in that view.

The CLERK then read an enclosures from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, from which we take the following:—Aug 9 1875

"In reference to the correspondence laid before Parliament in April last, relating to the complaints of the mercantile community of Hongkong against the action of the Chinese revenue cruizers in the neighbourhood of the colony, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you for the consideration of the Earl of Derby a copy of a despatch addressed to his Lordship by the officer administering the Government of Hongkong in absence of Sir Arthur Kennedy. Lord Derby will no doubt remember that Sir Brooke Robertson in his dispatch of the 1st December, 1874, reported that in consequence of his representations to the Cantonese authorities their revenue steam cruizers had been placed under the foreign collectorate of Customs, and that not one case of complaint had been brought before him since. Lord Carnarvon derived from that announcement the impression which was probably shared by Lord Derby that the revenue service of the Canton Government would henceforth be performed by these steam cruizers alone under the command of responsible officers, and that the miscellaneous class of small vessels which had so long harrassed the trading junks of Hongkong would be altogether withdrawn. It is therefore with great regret that Lord Carnarvon learns from the enclosed despatch that the legitimate traders of the Colony are still harrassed by armed vessels officered by Chinese under no recognised legal control, and manned by persons who have farmed a portion of the duties to be collected on the coast of the adjoining province, and that fresh cases are reported in which acts of violence and spoliation are alleged to have been committed by these vessels, even in British waters, for which no redress could be obtained. The system pursued by the Provincial Government of Canton of maintaining a "cordon" of armed vessels of all sizes and descriptions round the island of Hongkong for the collection of their customs duties gives rise to such incessant and well founded complaints on the part of the Colony, that Lord Carnarvon earnestly invites Lord Derby's assistance and and co-operation in devising some means of inducing the Chinese Government to protect their legitimate revenue by better regulated and less vexatious measures. Lord Carnarvon, in his despatch to Sir A. Kennedy of the 22nd of March last, suggested, having regard to existing circumstances and to the progress of commercial intercourse and relations between China and foreign Powers, a reconsideration of the proposal originally made by Her Majesty's Minister in 1869 for the appointment of a Chinese Consular officer in Hongkong who should be entrusted with the privilege of collecting from junk masters receipts for export duty on goods imported into the Colony from China, and of issuing to them similar receipts for the import duty on goods shipped to China from Hongkong. It appeared that such an arrangement would substantially protect the Chinese Government against the contraband trade carried on by its own subjects with the Colony, and remove the grounds of complaint on which they justify the continuance of the arbitrary and unusual course which the colonists have termed a "Blockade" of the Island. It will be seen, however, from the enclosed despatch that the Colonial Government, and the general community are as averse as ever to the appointment of a Chinese Consul in Hongkong, and that they would regard the establishment in the Colony of a branch of the Foreign Collectorate urged by Sir Arthur Kennedy in his despatch of the 25th August, 1874, as a less distasteful alternative, but the latter scheme, though well worthy of consideration could hardly be carried out without much preliminary discussion and unavoidable delays; and Lord Carnarvon is most anxious that if possible steps should be taken immediately through the good offices of Lord Derby to allay the irritation which not unnaturally prevails in the Colony, and to remove any impression that Her Majesty's Government under-rate the gravity of the complaints which have been urged so long and so strenuously by the mercantile community, or are indisposed to afford them the protection and relief to which they may be fairly entitled. Lord Carnarvon is informed by Sir A. Kennedy that he has failed in all his efforts to obtain from the Cantonese Authorities a statement of the tariff of exports and import duties which they claim to levy on the trade of Hongkong, and this circumstance gives additional weight to the complaint referred to in the fourth par. of the letter from this department of the 3rd of March last, that an export duty is exacted on goods leaving the colony as if Hongkong were part of the territory of China. Sir A. Kennedy in his despatch of 25th Aug., 1874, suggested that the following terms should if possible be obtained:—1st.—The suppression of all revenue cruizers except those under the immediate authority of the Hoppo, who is an officer holding his appointment direct from the Emperor. 2nd.—A clear understanding of the tariff and publication of the Chinese customs regulations, together with the ports and stations at which duties are leviable and payable. 3rd.—The appointment of a joint board to sit at Hongkong or Chinese Kowloon to investigate cases of alleged illegal seizure with publication of the decision in each case. Lord Carnarvon is disposed to think that if the above conditions were accepted and strictly approved by the Chinese Government they would at once unshackle the honest and legitimate trade of the Colony, and prepare the way to a larger measure of relief such as might be afforded by the proposed establishment in Hongkong of a branch of the Foreign Collectorate of Customs. The enclosed despatch hardly leaves room for doubt that the abuses pointed out in the letter from this department of the 3rd of March last still exist to a great extent, and I am to request that you will draw Lord Derby's attention to the statement of the Acting Registrar General that two of the crew of the junk *Wing Cheung Lung*, unlawfully seized within British waters on the 25th March last, were tortured by the Chinese officials. Lord Carnarvon hopes that Lord Derby will be able to take the whole matter into early consideration, and that he will favour him with his opinion as to the course of action which would be best calculated to relieve the Colony from the grievance to which it has so long been subjected, and place the relation between the Governor of Hongkong and the Cantonese authorities on a more satisfactory footing."

The GOVERNOR—I think that despatch with others to follow will relieve Lord Carnarvon of any imputation of blame, or lukewarmness, or want of attention to the interests of the colonists.

The CLERK then read the following reply to the above, from the Foreign office, dated August 13th, 1875:—

"I am directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., together with its enclosure, relative to the complaints of the mercantile community of Hongkong against the action of Chinese revenue cruisers in the neighbourhood of that colony, and expressing Lord Carnarvon's wish that measures may be taken to place matters on a more satisfactory footing; and I am to state to you in reply, for his Lordship's information, that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking as well as Her Majesty's Consul at Canton have been furnished with a copy of your letter and have at the same time been instructed to give an opinion as to the best means of remedying the evil complained of."

The GOVERNOR—There is, in addition to that, something which may have weight with members of Council, which I think I'm betraying no confidence in mentioning. It is a letter from Mr. Whittall, addressed to me, after a good deal of conversation with him on the subject. He says:—

"The more I think over our conversation of last Friday, and your suggestions for meeting the Blockade difficulty, namely, that the Chinese Authorities should be made to furnish the Hongkong Government with a fixed tariff of duties and so forth, for its guidance, and that in case of any disputes or illegal squeezes thereafter on junks directly or indirectly connected with the Colony, a Mixed Court should exist for deciding the questions at issue on such basis, the more I appreciate your views of the position under existing circumstances, and I am glad to say Mr. Jardine and others interested in the China trade share the same feelings. We hope, however, that this will be looked upon only as a first instalment, as there can be no doubt that this view of the case is the one universally urged by the Hongkong community, and that is that the proper place for collecting import duties, and the responsibility should not rest with the port of shipment, but at the port of discharge, and I do hope most sincerely that this point will not be lost sight of when the proper time arrives. I once thought that the appointment of a Chinese Consul might meet the case, but even if a foreigner was nominated I must own I now see grave difficulties in the way, still greater in the suggestion that a branch of the Foreign Customs should be established in the Colony to regulate and look after the Chinese portion of the trade, for either of these two schemes would virtually do away with Hongkong as a free port, to say nothing of the certainty that duties thus collected would be sure to find their way into the Imperial Treasury, and that the local authorities of Canton and neighbourhood would have to initiate some other iniquitous squeeze upon the trade to make up for the deficiency, whilst your proposal, I feel certain, would protect us from both of these risks. I hope you will meet with every success in bringing this long vexed matter to a satisfactory conclusion."

The GOVERNOR—That letter was written at the time when certain unauthorised persons were saying all the things they could for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Chinese Customs Inspectorate here. As I before said, I submitted that to the Secretary of State as a last resource; and the least distasteful course. I did not believe it could work. I now entirely agree with Mr. Whittall's view. At this time, as I have said, unauthorised persons were endeavouring to have this brought about without consulting the Colony at all. I communicated with Mr. Whittall, and received his reply. The result is the despatches that have been read. I then preferred to ask for what we were likely to get rather than for something improbable. I will read the very last lines I wrote to Lord Carnarvon on the matter before leaving England:—"It is impossible to expect the Chinese Government to forego their legal and international rights in protecting their revenue, but on the other hand British subjects and Chinese, dwelling and trading under our flag, have a right to know what the legal revenue dues are; where, and to whom they are to be paid; and that they should have some easy and simple redress if cheated or 'squeezed.' If these points are firmly insisted upon, and conceded by the Chinese Government and Canton Hoppo, and a joint board appointed to investigate all alleged illegal seizures (vide paragraph 21 of my despatch 25th August, 1874, page 4, printed paper) I believe it would satisfy the ends of justice, and all reasonable men, and that the agitation would die out. I may here remark that I have repeatedly applied for a copy of the tariff of dues levied or leviable by the 'Blockaders' and could never obtain one. The reason is obvious. The exaction of legal dues only would not justify the maintenance of an extensive blockading squadron. It would no longer pay." That is my belief, and I think it right that the Council should understand how the matter stands, and should not be under the impression that the Secretary of State was indifferent to our interests. It is quite the contrary. He has been most energetic, and if we do not succeed it is not his fault. I have only to say, in conclusion, that I think this plain proposal, a demand for the tariff to be published, with a statement of where and to whom the duties are to be paid, and the appointment of a mixed commission to adjudicate upon all questions of dispute, seizure, &c. (the enquiry of course to be conducted in public, and the decisions to be published), I believe these measures would satisfy all reasonable men. At least they ought to do. I think the Colony has a right to demand them, and they ought to be satisfied with nothing less. It does not become me to initiate any steps, but any efforts to carry these points will have my entire and hearty sympathy. The question has been referred to Sir Thomas Wade and Sir Brooke Robertson, and we must give a reasonable time for an answer. I think an answer in the affirmative ought to be obtained, but, under the circumstances in which Sir Thomas Wade is placed, we cannot expect an immediate one. That is all I have to say upon that subject.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The GOVERNOR, said there was another matter which he had to bring to the notice of the Council. The "Ordinance to provide a General Register of Marriages celebrated in Hongkong" having been confirmed, he thought it his duty to lay before the Council two despatches from Lord Carnarvon on the subject.

The CLERK then read two despatches from Lord Carnarvon, dated 4th July and 6th November, 1875, chiefly relating to the protest sent home by Bishop Raimondi and the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Colony against the Ordinance. The arguments used by the Clergy were reviewed at length, and it was pointed out that the law of Civil Marriage prevailed not only in England and throughout Her Majesty's dominions, but was also in force in the principal states of the Continent of Europe, and notably in France and in Italy, the two countries most concerned in the Roman Catholic Missions to China. In the latter despatch to the Governor, Earl Carnarvon concluded as follows:—"I noticed that Bishop Raimondi subscribes himself 'Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.' This is a title which, as you are aware, cannot be conceded to him by Her Majesty's Government, and which you will no doubt avoid using in your official communications with him."

The GOVERNOR—These are all the despatches of any importance, but the protest itself I am not aware has ever been laid before the Council. I am not going to have it read now, for the simple reason that it is a most improper document, and I think the Administrator showed great forbearance in his treatment of it. The Governor proceeded to say that the Ordinance in his opinion was such an one that no reasonable man could cavil at. He read several extracts from the protest, and said he considered it so intolerable, arrogant, and offensive that he would not have it read, but would place it on the Council table for those who liked to read it—to improve their minds. He went on to say that nearly all the clergy who had signed it were foreigners. He had drawn attention to this matter because he did not for a moment accept Bishop Raimondi as the representative of the Roman Catholics of Hongkong. He knew many Roman Catholics here, whom he esteemed as reasonable, upright, and honest men as in any community, and he was perfectly satisfied that there was not a respectable one among them who would endorse the language which had been used towards Her Majesty's Government and that Council. (Hear, hear.)

The following are extracts from the protest referred to:—"The majority of the Christians of Hongkong are Roman Catholics, moreover, as the Protestants are not settled in Hongkong we may say that the Christian resident population is totally Catholic." After stating in what light Catholic's regard marriage, and mentioning the protest they sent in to the Colonial Government on the point, it proceeds:—"Touching only one of the main points, the civil marriage is condemned by the Roman Catholic Church as concubinage. Civil marriages could have been performed even before in Hongkong at the Registracy, but the law was not so barefaced as in the present Bill where the Registrar is constituted high priest who warns the couple that there is no need of religious ceremony. Till now we never spoke to our community on Civil Marriage as there was no necessity, but now as soon as the new Bill shall come into force we shall be bound to condemn publicly Civil Marriage, and the Catholic community will look upon the English Government as a promoter of concubinage. At the meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. the Chief Justice began to make some objections to the Bill which were rather substantial, but he was warned by the President that had the Chief Justice proposed any substantial change, the Bill should be sent home already approved with instructions to have it passed. We feel confident that if fair discussion had been allowed the matter would have been another way. The Press of Hongkong did not allow the occasion to pass without crying victory against the Roman Catholics. The Press being Protestant in Hongkong, it is very difficult at home to have a true idea of Catholic matters here, which proves the necessity for a Catholic newspaper. . . . Were your Lordship to enforce the Bill as it is, we fear the following might take place. As we must undergo all penalties rather than go against our consciences, the sensation caused by it in the Colony might be deep and not in favour of the English Government. A rupture might follow between the Civil Government and the Roman Catholic authorities, who for 33 years have worked in good harmony to the benefit of the Colony. Such will be the consequence, and we deem it right to inform your Lordship of this state of things."

The CHIEF JUSTICE—I heard with the greatest surprise what has now been read. Probably other members of the Council may have had impressions different from my own. I believe there may have been some verbal point which I opposed, but upon the principle of the Bill I certainly never said one word so far as I recollect. Indeed, in conversations I had with some of the Roman Catholic priests, I alleged in the strongest language my opinion that we did not go further than they went in Belgium. When the eldest son of the King there was married he was married by a civil process, and his name was put up between those of two common tradesmen, who had also given notice of their marriage, at the Hotel de Ville in Brussels. I drew the attention of the priests to this occurring in the most Catholic country in Europe, and, therefore, I am quite sure I could not have used the words attributed to me. The Colonial Secretary, I think, will bear me out in saying that I took no point against the principle of the Bill.—(Hear, hear.) It may have been that there were one or two suggestions of detail I alluded to, as it was my duty to do as a member of this Council. The protest says, "he was warned by the President that had he proposed any substantial change, the Bill should be sent home already approved." I did not propose any substantial change, and the Administrator at the time never made such a remark.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I do not recollect it. I may have made such an observation generally to the Council, but I do not remember making it to you in particular.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he felt quite sure that a fair discussion was allowed on the matter, and although he should have been very glad to have seen what he called the prejudices of the priests met, yet he was never an opponent of the Bill in any sense. He was sure that every gentleman present would say that.—(Hear, hear). He hoped that the whole protest would be printed. However strong the language might be it was more for the ultimate success of right principles that the way in which they were opposed should be exposed. He moved that the whole protest would be printed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and it was agreed to.

The CHIEF JUSTICE then remarked that he hoped nothing he might have said would be taken as a disparagement of Roman Catholics, with many of whom he was on friendly terms and for whom he entertained very great respect.

The GOVERNOR—It struck me the statement about the Chief Justice was not true, and, from what the Chief Justice says now, it appears it is not true.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Certainly not.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, THE CATHOLICS, AND THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

The GOVERNOR said that to finish off all ecclesiastical matters, he would mention that an application had been received from Bishop Raimondi for a grant of $3,000 for the rebuilding of St. Joseph's Chapel, which was destroyed by the typhoon. The letter stated that on the 10th June, 1871, a sum of $2,500 was voted for the erection of this church, on the condition that an equivalent sum should be raised by public subscription. The sum was paid over in July, 1871. In 1873 a further application was made, and in March of that year it was resolved to grant $500 on the same conditions as before, it being considered that this was reasonable, as the Roman Catholic soldiers made use of the church. The Bishop asked now for a further grant in aid of rebuilding this church. Though he (the Governor) had spoken strongly of the Bishop himself, he had another opinion respecting the Catholic community, and he would be sorry should they be inconvenienced. He thought that something should be granted, and would be sorry if the Council allowed what had been read to prevent them doing what they would otherwise have thought right. Whatever sum the Council should agree to vote, he was sure would be sanctioned by the Secretary of State either from the Colonial Funds, or that wonderful White Elephant they had got—the gambling fund. He would suggest that a sum be granted, but he would not propose it, but leave it in the hands of the Council.

Mr. KESWICK—I was not prepared for this application at this sitting of the Council. I was aware that in all probability an application would be made for money for the purpose of erecting that church, but it is a purpose for which I think public money should not be given. There are many reasons for withholding the grant. One of the chief that occurs to my mind is that I understand the representatives of the Catholic religion here—that is the Catholic clergy—are opposed to, and have used their influence as much as possible to, withstand the liberal education that is being provided for the children of this Colony. I have not had my information officially, but I believe I am pretty near the mark in what I state.

The GOVERNOR—I am quite ready to conceive that the honourable gentleman is very near the mark.

Mr. KESWICK—If, then, that is the case, I think we ought to be most careful that the money of the public should be given to no such purpose as to promote a continuance of such a system of ecclesiastical tyranny as I believe is used to keep children from the schools. I feel strongly upon this question, because I believe if there is anything in this world that can conduce to the welfare of man it is education. Religion, I think, will follow education. If the two can go hand in hand it would be better; but let religion be taught in the homes of the children, and let the means of acquiring it be engrafted in the children by educating them. I think it is monstrous that the ecclesiastical authorities of this Colony should interfere where there are so many ignorant Roman Catholic people, and threaten them with the refusal of ecclesiastical rights at death, or other times at which people look for the solace of religion. Upon these grounds, although there are many others, I beg to oppose the grant of any money.

The GOVERNOR—Of course, there was no notice given of this application, and I can quite understand that members should be taken by surprise. But if they wish time to consider the matter, the proper thing would be to propose the adjournment of the consideration of the application.

Mr. RYRIE said that would give the Council an opportunity of hearing whether the Catholic clergy had anything to say in reply to the imputations which had been made—refusing the communion of the Church to anyone allowing their boys to attend the Central School. There might or might not be truth in the imputations, and for that reason he thought the matter ought to be adjourned.

The GOVERNOR—I shall be happy to give any information I can on the subject. There are papers in the possession of the Government relating to it, but it will have to be considered whether it would be proper to place them before the Council.

Mr. RYRIE said that, so far as the grant was concerned, he was in favour of it; but, as in other cases, he thought it ought to be granted in such a way that the over zeal of the bishop and other clergy would not interfere with the Roman Catholics who wished to attend the chapel; that was, that they should not have the entire control of the building.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Oh, that would be utterly impossible.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said this was the application not of the Roman Catholic community, as a community, but of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and they wanted it for themselves, and according to their theory, if he might use the expression, of Church Government. They gave it to the clergy on the former occasion. The priesthood represented the Church.

Mr. LOWCOCK then proposed that the consideration of the application be postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY observed that they could have a control as regarded the erection of the building—to see that it was substantial.

The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

The GOVERNOR proposed the second reading of an "Ordinance to amend the Companies' Ordinance, 1865." He said he was not in Hongkong when it was introduced, but he had read it over and given it some consideration. The Council, however, would not expect him to give any positive opinion on it, but it appeared to him to be of such a character that it would be best dealt with by some of the mercantile gentlemen present.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he was not aware this subject was coming on at that meeting, and he was not prepared now with those considerations which he was prepared with on a former occasion. He thought it was a very dangerous thing to lessen the value of shares. Enormous sums were invested in local companies and the ruin, misery, and distress, which had resulted from some of them being wound up was well known to them all. The Ordinance seemed to him to facilitate speculation in shares, and this was the very curse of them. It was suggested that some of the shares were too large but let them be smaller, and they would become counters by which clerks and the lower class could speculate and gamble. The great object of every company should be to increase the value of every share so that none but substantial people should take them as substantial business investments. When the last discussion on this subject took place Sir Richard Morgan, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, a man who was esteemed in England very highly, and whose opinion was highly valued at the Colonial Office, came to hear the debate, and he said their great object was to repeal or at least greatly modify the Ordinance. This Ordinance appeared to him (the Chief Justice) to facilitate gambling, and for that reason he should be glad to have some further opportunities of speaking upon the subject. He had made some calculations and inquiries, and he proposed that the second reading be adjourned to a future day.

Mr. RYRIE seconded. He did not see that there was much necessity for this new Ordinance; they had already a law in the Colony which he considered quite sufficient.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the Bill was brought up for consideration on the 22nd August, and there had been ample time to form opinions on it. He thought it a great hardship that poor people who had small means should not have an opportunity of investing those means.

Mr. RYRIE—There is nothing at present to prevent the shares being small.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that was so; they might diminish to $250 with calls to $750, but who would buy at $250, when he was liable for $750.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the Chief Justice was under a misapprehension. The object of this Bill was to render it more difficult for directors of companies to do what under the Ordinance of 1865 they had been in the habit of doing. If the Bill were passed, instead of increasing the number of ... in this Colony it would make it more difficult for companies to be started.

The second reading was then adjourned.

THE BLOCKADE AGAIN.

Mr. RYRIE, on behalf of the non-official members, expressed the satisfaction which they had experienced in listening to the despatches in relation to the Blockade question which had been read. The proposal which had been made by His Excellency was a fair and a reasonable one so far as it went. As regarded Lord Carnarvon's despatches he might state that, so far as the Chamber of Commerce was concerned, they did not think he had been lukewarm in the matter at all. Mr. Ryrie thanked His Excellency for the great interest he had taken in the matter.

The GOVERNOR said he thought that what had been put forward by Lord Carnarvon the colonists had a right to insist upon, and they would have all the assistance he could give in obtaining it. They knew how far he could go in the matter, and nothing should be wanting on his part to bring it about.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

AN INDIAN NATIVE REGIMENT.

The 2nd Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, now stationed at Aden, has a splendid record of service, and the allusion to it made by the Prince of Wales will do much to raise the hearts of the old Indian Army, which are said to be rather "down" just now. It was raised in 1796, and five years afterwards took its share in the expedition to Egypt, for which it bears "The Sphinx" and "Egypt" on its colours and appointments. There is a curious significance in the fact that by accident such a regiment should be at Aden to honour the Prince of Wales as he arrived from Cairo. In 1802 the corps served at the Siege of Baroda, and in 1803 was at the Siege of Powenghur. Those were days of constant service, and in 1804 the regiment added services in Goozerat, Malwa, and Hindostan to its honours. Next year the regiment was employed against Holkar, and in the course of the campaign carried Parish by storm, served at the Siege of Bhurtpore, was engaged in the capture of Pahlanpore, and for its part in the action of Kirkee was permitted to inscribe the name on its colours. Its crowning feat of arms, however, was the defence of Koregaum, on the 1st of January, 1818, an account of which is to be found in Duff's "History of the Mahrattas." On that occasion 500 officers and men, with two guns of Madras Artillery and 30 native horse, were surrounded by the Peishwa's army, estimated at 25,000 men, and made such a heroic defence, though destitute of food and water, that Captain Staunton was able to retreat with wounded and guns unmolested, after having inflicted a tremendous loss on the Mahrattas. Nearly all the Europeans were killed or wounded, and 59 per cent. of the natives were in the same category. Mr. Canning made a special reference to the action in his speech in the House of Commons, and for its gallantry the regiment was made 2nd "Grenadiers," all ranks were allowed to count five years' service towards pension, six months' pay and allowances were given to all engaged, Staunton was presented with a sword of honour and 500 guineas, and when he became a field officer was made C.B. The account of the battle was ordered to be entered in the Order Book of every native regiment in India.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

A neat story is the following, told by a French paper:—A man, who has just died at Batignolles, Rue Lemercier, was a celebrated criminal of New York. This man was named Charles Colt, and was the father of the inventor of the revolver which bears that name. In 1847 he lived in a small village in the State of New York, in a wooden house, surrounded by a garden, apart from any other habitation. He murdered his wife by striking her on the head with a water-jug. He cut up the corpse, buried the head in the garden, and, placing the rest in a packing case, he sent it by ship from New York to New Orleans. The parcel arrived, was not claimed, was opened, and at last the criminal was brought to justice and sentenced to be hanged. However, on the night before the execution a fire broke out in the interior of the Tombs (the celebrated prison of New York), and one of the firemen, said to be in the pay of Colt's friends, dressed him in his garments and assisted him to disappear in the crowd. Colt escaped, and quitting New York he got to the prairies. He afterwards lived in Utah, in San Francisco, and, latterly, in France, under the name of Charles Kavanagh, his mother's maiden name. Just before his death, Colt, who was a Protestant, sent for a clergyman, and, in the presence of one of his neighbours, confessed his crime and gave all the details. It unfortunately happens, for the truth of this tale, that Joseph C. Colt (not Charles), brother of the inventor of the famous revolver, was tried for murder and executed, in New York, about thirty years ago.

CONDEMNATION OF A FRENCH MURDERESS.

Sophie Gautier, a wealthy innkeeper at Bourg, has been condemned to death at the Cahors Assizes for having successively murdered seven of her own children and a grandchild, by sticking darning needles into their intestines. In trying to kill the grandchild, to prevent its mother inheriting from it her son's fortune, she drove a long needle into its heart, but she had already driven three others some days previously into its abdomen. The suddenness of the unfortunate infant's death in the grandmother's arms arousing suspicion, a *post-mortem* examination was held, and the crime was discovered and confessed. In prison the woman stuck three threaded needles into her breast, one of which was extracted with difficulty. She says that others are yet in her body. This murderess is described as a thin, viperish little woman of forty-two, expressing herself with a certain elegance of diction. Though rich, belonging to a good family, and attentive to her business, she led a scandalously licentious life.

DEGRADATION OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

The military degradation of Lieutenant Maurin, who has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for nine robberies, one of which was aggravated by house-breaking, has taken place at Toulon. The convict is described as a tall, finely built, handsome man of 26. His military antecedents are highly honourable. He was promoted from the ranks for his heroic conduct at Woerth and Wissembourg, but he seems to have been as thievish as a magpie, stealing money, tickets, spoons, forks, pipes, snuff-boxes, and cigars, whenever he had an opportunity, and hoarding them in his quarters. Before the trial he twice attempted to escape from Forts Carré and Lamarque, and dislocated his ankle in jumping from a wall. Being unable to walk, he was carried into the barrack yard for degradation. A sergeant tore off his epaulettes. Being popular in the regiment, his comrades were most painfully affected as his sword was broken. No private offered to kick him, but when handed over to the civil authorities, the gendarmes, after slipping on the handcuffs, dragged him along to prison.

A BOMBAY OPINION OF "THE ROYAL TOURIST."

It seems to be high time that a protest should be made against the abominable caricatures published in the *Royal Tourist* as "illustrations" of the history of the Prince of Wales' tour in India. It passes belief that the proprietors of the *Tourist*, who, in their prospectus, spoke of having made arrangements with some of the artists of the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated News* to illustrate their journal, should now have the impudence to present their subscribers with the execrable smudges which "Caro" calls sketches. "Caro" not only cannot give any man's likeness correctly, but he is either unable or unwilling to take the trouble to draw. In his sketch of "The Review at Poona," in the latest number of the *Tourist*, the appearance of the horses, gun-carriage, and gunners passing the Prince, will provoke shrieks of laughter at every mess-table in India. If "Caro" had intended this sketch as a caricature, the thing might pass, as caricatures go in India. But for a serious illustration, it is simply an outrage on public patience. We do not know what the subscribers to the *Royal Tourist* think of the whole affair—of the letter press, consisting mainly of extracts from the Bombay daily papers, and "Caro's" ridiculous sketches; but it is only just to the present generation of Anglo-Indians to put on record, for the benefit of historians, the fact that the state of art in India is not quite so execrable as it might appear to be from the specimens of it published in the *Royal Tourist*.—*Times of India.*

GERMAN POETICAL SENTIMENT.

The inhabitants of Strasburg were lately uneasy at the threatened introduction into their schools as a reading book of Dr. Gustav Wendt's collection of German poems. While the rest of the book is perfectly unobjectionable, it contains a section headed "Patriotic Song," full of reflections on the French. Thus, Blucher is described as teaching the French at Katzbach how to swim, and the latter are satirically wished a pleasant journey, and told to find a tomb in the belly of a whale. He is also referred to as making the French run life hares at Wurtzburg. In the second piece the Germans are bidden to leave an bushes and the polish of slaves to the *Walschen*, and to be honest, pious, free, and loyal. In a third the Germans are exhorted to rush on the French like a boundless sea, to whiten every field with their bones to give to the fishes what is left by the crows and foxes, and to make sluices on the Rhine with their corpses. This is compared to a delightful wolf hunt, and history, it is added, will not demand a reason for so merciless a chase. These verses were written long ago, under a feeling of exasperation against the French, but the collection is said to be in use in Carlsruhe Lyceum. It was ordered to be used in the Protestant Gymnasium at Strasburg, but was countermanded on the remonstrances of the parents. It was stated, however, that the Chapter of St. Thomas has resolved to retain it on their list of school books. Since then the announcement has been made that the chapter has decided against the use of Dr. Wendt's collection of songs in the Protestant Gymnasium.

A NEW EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN QUEENSLAND.

The Government exploring and prospecting expedition will be despatched northward per *Florence Irving*, for the purpose of examining the country between the Etheridge Gold-field and the country lying to the south-west of Cloncurry. The expedition will be under the leadership of Mr. W. O. Hodgkinson, late M. L. A. for the Burke district, who will take with him, as second in command, Mr. Kayser (at present mining surveyor at the Etheridge), three other white men, a black-boy, and 15 or 16 horses. The whole of the party with the exception of Mr. Kayser (who will join at Georgetown) together with the entire complement of horses, and the major portion of the stores, will leave Brisbane together, and proceed to Port Denison by steamer. Here they will land, take in supplementary supplies, and start overland for Georgetown—a distance of 450 miles—which is to be the point of final departure, whence the actual work of the expedition is to commence. The Langdon River, and other western tributaries of the Lower Gilbert will be examined first for gold and other minerals, but more especially for gold, both alluvial and matrix; then the Landsborough, and Flinders, and the whole of the intervening country, right on to Cloncurry, which is something like 700 miles to the westward of Georgetown, on the Etheridge. Much of the vast tract of country is known to be more or less auriferous, but the amount of prospecting done, up to the present time, by Holmes and others, has been only superficial, never resulting in a rush, or the settlement of even a small digging population. From Cloncurry the labours of the expedition are to be in a south-westerly direction—a part of the country as yet comparatively unknown, and particularly so to the prospector for gold. This course, if continued until the western coast is reached, would land the party some 200 or 300 miles southward of Port Darwin; but it is scarcely likely South Australian territory will be invaded by them to any considerable extent. The object of the expedition is not confined to the search for gold and minerals, an important part of Mr. Hodgkinson's mission being to examine and report upon the character of the country also for pastoral and agricultural purposes. It is supposed that the work of the expedition will not be accomplished in less than a year. Mr. Hodgkinson, the leader selected by the Government, is no tyro, either as an explorer or as a practical gold-miner and mineralogist. His services as an officer in the Burke and Wills expedition were considered so highly of by the South Australian Government, that, while still attached to Howitt's Search Expedition, that Government applied to Victoria for its sanction to Mr. Hodgkinson's accepting the position of second in command of the expedition then fitting out in Adelaide, under M'Kinlay—an expedition which did such good service for the colony by which it was organised. In this way of practical mining, the reefing districts of the Cape, Ravenswood, and the Etheridge has immensely benefited by the enterprise, energy, and knowledge Mr. Hodgkinson brought to bear on their development in the introduction of crushing machinery, and in the employment of labour, very frequently when the prospects were anything but assuring. Expeditions of this kind must be unfortunate, indeed, if they do not recoup the colony the cost they involve a thousand-fold. The names of the subordinates are George Pratt, Daniel Mathieson, Boyd, and the tracker.—*Brisbane Courier.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

FRIDAY, 7th January.

At the close yesterday some bargains were made of New Patna at $605 for delivery upon the receipt of the drug from the steamer, and the market again has been sluggish to-day with small sales at the same figure and at $602½. A few chests of New Benares placed at $580, and at the close at $577½. New Malwa dealt largely in at $585, with allowance of twelve taels, and holders are firm. Old drug has also been in request, and parcels quitted at $590, with allowance of twenty-eight taels. The average of first sale is wired at Rs. 1,301 for Patna, and Rs. 1,200 for Benares. The stock in Calcutta yesterday consisted of 2,600 chests of the former and 1,700 chests of the latter.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamer *Thibet*, for London, &c.:—

From Hongkong to London 17 cases Silk. From Shanghai to London 992 bales Silk, 1 case Silk. From Yokohama to London 52 bales Silk. From Shanghai to Continent 228 bales Silk. From Yokohama to Continent 89 bales Silk. From Yokohama to London 4 bales Waste Silk. From Amoy to Malta 89 half-chests Tea. From Shanghai to London 547 chests Tea, 360 half-chests Tea. From Shanghai to Malta 6 boxes Tea.

Per British ship *Laju*, for London:—

Tea—Congou, 288,380 lbs.; Scented Caper, 14,280 lbs.; Scented Orange Pekoe, 25,300 lbs.; Waste Silk, 270 bales; Matting, 3,855 rolls; Chinaware, 90 packages; Earthenware, 141 packages; Rattan Ware, 80 packages; Lacquer Ware, 1 case; Furniture, 1 case; Preserves, 36 cases; Palm Leaf Fans, 35 cases; Canes, 40,000 pieces 80 bundles; Camphor-wood Trunks, 15 cases; Soy, 70 casks; and Curios, 3 cases.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
- Bank Bills, on demand 3/11½
- Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/11¾
- Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0¾
- Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/0¾ to 4/0¼
- Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/1

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 222½

ON SHANGHAI.—
- Bank, sight 72
- Private, 30 days' sight 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—5 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 107 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$140 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—34 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—1 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£102 5s.

SALES ON JANUARY 7TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Melon Seeds—56 bags, at $5.30, by Hing-tai to travelling trader.

White Pepper—20 bags, at $17.00, by Shun-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax—2 pieces, at $68.00, by Ying-kee to travelling trader.

Walnuts—10 bags, at $4.80, by Yee-chong-tai to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—20 bags, at $7.50, by Yee-chong-tai to travelling trader.

White Sugar—47 bags, at $5.25, by Shun-shing to travelling trader.

Fungus—50 bags, at $31.80, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—30 cases, at $65.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50-lbs., 400 bags, at $1.40, by Tong-sang-loong to local trader.

ADVT.—"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS." [A23i 1384 Aug. 21.

CAUTION.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IN CHANCERY.

LEA and PERRINS, of Worcester,

AGAINST

ALFRED ROBERT LEE, trading as A. R. LEE and Co., at Rainford Junction, Lancashire.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 30th July, 1875, a Perpetual Injunction was granted in the above cause by his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colourably differing therefrom, in connection with any Sauce manufactured by him, and any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell as "Worcestershire" or "Worcester" Sauce, any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or to use any Labels or Wrappers resembling theirs.

THOMAS SOUTHALL, Worcester, Solicitor for the said Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

13i 1547]

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THOMPSON AND HIND ARE NOW SHOWING

BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, especially selected to wear well.

VELVETS and VELVETEENS, in all Colors.

HOMESPUNS, FRENCH MERINOES, CAMLETS.

PLAIN and FANCY FLANNELS, for Morning Gowns.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.

New Colors in RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS.

SHAWLS for Chairs, CARRIAGE RUGS.

BEST WHITE BATH and WHITNEY BLANKETS.

BELGIAN COUNTERPANES and TOILET COVERS.

MELTON CLOTH, SERGE, and HOMESPUN COSTUMES, made in Latest Style.

A Large Variety of CHRISTMAS TOYS and PRESENTS for Children.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, Buttons, and Elastics.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in Latest Shapes—The Cantab, Bute, Ryde, Athol, Argyle, and Stamford.

WHITE SHIRTS, Collars attached, cut specially low in the neck.

SCARVES, TIES, CRAVATS, BOOTS, SOCKS, UNDERVESTS, and UMBRELLAS.

A Few OVERLAND and RAILWAY TRUNKS.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY $4 per Dozen.

SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.

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Large, hand-picked, doubled-screened at $8 per Ton; Small, at $6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

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永利記 WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 14th inst.
Do. Do.	Glenroy (str.)	Hogg		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Caprera	Chas. S. Bendell	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Armenia	Salter	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ardentinny	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Mirella	Ed. Pitt	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On the 1st prox.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Meikong (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 13th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Venice (str.)	Watson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Baker		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Union	Mericaechevarria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
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SAWTOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVING received their first delivery of GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, solicit an Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GLACE and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the Newest Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TABLIERS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH JACKETS rimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest styles, direct from Paris.

The New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

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The New Shades in RIBBONS, TURQUOISES to match.

SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

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LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELERINES, and MUFFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPS, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' ROBES, PELISSES, and CLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWSON's Best make.

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VICTORIA EXCHANGE, *QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET*, HONGKONG AND AT SHANGHAI.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.—

Quarts............$15 per case (1 dozen.)

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5% discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY, $12 per case (1 dozen.)

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COALS of all description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchai, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AH YON, Praya.

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6m 1620 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

3d 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

9d 33 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "PRIAM," will be despatched on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

28 Hongkong, 6th January, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "VENICE," Captain Watson, will receive immediate despatch as above.

The date of her departure will be fixed shortly.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

24 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship "ALTONA," Müller, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

10 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "GLENROY," Captain Hogg, expected from Shanghai on or about the 15th proximo, will load as above at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

1914 Hongkong, 30th December, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "DEUCALION" will be despatched on or about the 14th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

16d 1915 Hongkong, 30th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark "ARDENTINNY," Brown, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

1895 Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

FOR MANILA (*Direct*).

THE A1 Spanish Schooner "UNION," Mericaechevarria, Master, will receive an immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

1851 Hongkong, 17th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark "ARMENIA," Salter, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1890 Hongkong, 24th December, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Barque "MIRELLA," 727 tons, Ed. Pitt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1840 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE new A1 American Bark "CAPRERA," Chas. S. Bendell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1810 Hongkong, 10th December, 1875.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship "CAROLUS MAGNUS," Thos. Miles, Master, of 1,478 Tons Register. Apply to WIELER & Co.

32 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

t1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

t1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

t1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 12th January, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, *via* OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*

Hongkong, December 20th, 1875.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain BAKER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent*, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. "*GAELIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*

Hongkong, January 1st, 1876.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS, No. 32, PRAYA WEST, MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RECOPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.

H. O. BAILIE, *Manager.*

Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West, Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

Business Announcements.

THE BEST INVESTMENT OF THE DAY FOR A SMALL OUTLAY, And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated drinks. The book of 90 pages of Illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER, ENGINEERS, 18[1856] *Forston St., Hoxton, London, England.* [Dec. 18

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

52[549] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [10Ap

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, Built of Wood, Iron, or Steel. To meet special requirements.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour. Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

Machinery constructed for Boats built abroad.

YARROW & CO., (late YARROW & HEDLEY,) Engineers and Shipbuilders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal. [36i 1111 July 17

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF GOODALL'S WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.—The MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD. This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED. The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, England. [52i 868 June 5

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: for COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. 39i 1032] [July 3

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES, For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, And every Description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers, 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

A13i 1283] [Aug. 21

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA and PERRINS have adopted A NEW LABEL bearing their SIGNATURE, LEA AND PERRINS, which will be placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, after this date, and without which none is genuine. November, 1874.

This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [52i 1419 Sept. 18.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following Exhibition Prize Medals:—London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Cordova, 1872; Lima, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opoponax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSONS' OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

Price List Free on application.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full. Established 1799. [A7i 1286 Aug. 2

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

TART FRUITS. DESSERT FRUITS.

PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. [A26i 990 June 26

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Saigon.—Per *Pernambuco*, to-day, the 8th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Rajah*, to-day, the 8th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-day, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Montgomeryshire*, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom *vid* Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 12th Jan.,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 13th Jan.,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES' PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet *CHINA* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th January, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *CHINA*; and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*vid San Francisco.*"

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 28th December, 1875.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 19th instant,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 20th instant,

7 A.M., Post Office opens for Sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until

11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *vid Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

Arrangements have been made for the Registration of Correspondence exchanged between the United States of America and this Colony by Pacific Mail Packets of the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Company.

The Registration Fee will be 8 cents for each letter, over and above the Postage. This fee, as well as the Postage, must be prepaid.

No letters can be Registered after 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Mail.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster-General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 11th November, 1875.

The following reduced Rates of Postage will take effect from this day:—

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
PORTUGAL,—			
Viâ Southampton,	34 per ½ oz.	6	6 per 2 oz.
AZORES ISLANDS,—			
Viâ Brindisi, ... Viâ Marseilles, ... }	40 per ½ oz.	8	14 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton,	34 per ½ oz.	6	8 per 2 oz.
CANARY & MADEIRA ISLANDS,—			
Viâ Brindisi, ... Viâ Marseilles, ... }	34 per ½ oz.	8	12 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton,	28 per ½ oz.	6	6 per 2 oz.
HONOLULU AND HAWAII,—			
Viâ Brindisi, ... Viâ Marseilles, ... }	36 per ½ oz.	10	14 per 2 oz.
Viâ Southampton,	30 per ½ oz.	8	8 per 2 oz.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 5th August, 1875.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

	LETTERS.	NEWS-PAPERS.	BOOKS.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Honolulu	6 per ½ oz.	2	4 per 4 oz.
Brazil	15 „ ½ oz.	—	—
Peru, Chili, &c.	22 „ ½ oz.	—	10 per 4 oz.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th July, 1875.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.................. 2 cents.

For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces.................. 4 „

For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces.................. 8 „

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advance) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi.................. 42 cents each half-ounce

When forwarded viâ Marseilles.................. 36 cents each half-ounce

When forwarded viâ Southampton.................. 28 cents each half-ounce

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

"TELL MAMMA, WE ARE HAPPY."

The Prince is out among the Orient race,
Who must, some day,—
Remote, *Punch* hopes,—be subjects of his sway;
He gazes on the grey East's changeless face
In far Bombay,
And he will be, in days of undreamt wonder,
Chequered, mayhap, with War's irrational thunder,
In that far Orient earth's foremost man—
Emperor of Hindostan!

Why, what was Prester John, a traveller's whim,
Or the Great Mogul,
To him who, from this island masterful
Goes forth to regions vague and strange and dim,
Fresh flowers to cull?
New-censused myriads humbly bow before him—
A mighty Empire, eager to adore him,
Gladly his actions and his face will scan
Who must rule Hindostan.

Simple Bombay brightly illuminates
With "Tell Mamma
That we are happy" 'neath her sceptre fair,
Whose power is felt through all the Eastern States.
The pariah
Feels beneath English rule on equal calm
With son of Mahomet and breed of Brahm,
And thinks of when Victoria's rule began—
Empress of Hindostan.

And Hindostan is happy: *Punch* says "Yes."
Why should it not,
So long as England's rule is strong and wise,
Have a fair share of human happiness
Beneath the skies?
And when the Prince returns from hunts and durbars,
May he have pacified all weak disturbers,
And learnt, as such a Prince on Progress can,
The worth of Hindostan.

—*Punch.*

THE FOUNDING OF HALIFAX, U.S.

Nearly four thousand adventurers, with their families, sailed from England in the early summer of 1749, under the direction of Colonel Edward Cornwallis (uncle of the celebrated Lord Cornwallis), and arrived in the harbour of Chebucto, situated about midway between Cape Canseau and Cape Sable. As a haven for ships, the harbour could not readily be surpassed; but the surrounding country presented the most gloomy prospect to the emigrants, even at that season of the year. Vast woods of oak, fir, and pine, and birch, spread down to the water's edge with one sombre continuity of shadow. Beneath the wild and dusky canopy of entangled branches, a soil sterile and rocky seemed to defy culture. The land was a solitude; not a clear spot was visible in the dreary waste of forest. It was necessary to begin the work of colonisation from the very beginning; and it was also desirable to be prepared, in a military sense, against all emergencies. Two regiments of infantry from Cape Breton, and a company of rangers from Annapolis, joined Governor Cornwallis in a little while; and the site of a new town was ultimately decided on. It lay close to the harbour, on an ascent which commanded a prospect of the entire peninsula and which was well supplied with rivulets. Before the approach of winter, at least three hundred timber houses had been roofed in, and the whole had been surrounded by a strong palisade. The town thus commenced was called Halifax, after the President of the Board of Trade and Plantations.—*Cassell's History of the United States.*

OUR NATIONAL BREAKFAST.

It is with diffidence, after all, that we approach this subject, for our ideas may be of so revolutionary a character that it may terrify some people to have to go out of their usual routine. In former times, when strong exercise was frequently the rule of the day in the morning, a good substantial meal could be digested, and ale was quaffed freely for breakfast. Now we are only allowed in our large towns, so many feet of space to one person, and are kept within a certain radius, like the wild beasts in a menagerie—tamed down and weakly. We talk fine about muscle and nerve, but we are losing both, and instead are becoming an artificial combination of superior wisdom, able to control the latent powers of nature, but incapable of maintaining our own bodily construction in a healthy condition. Like sheep we congregate together, holding by each other, and losing more and more all sign of individual strength.

It would well repay a lengthened study to investigate the requirements and necessities of our first meal in the day. Warmth is evidently required to act comforting on our system, but what is warmth in food? Not heat suddenly brought into the stomach and passing from it without having had sufficient particles of nourishment extracted to be communicated to the blood. We only cheat ourselves with these warm decoctions, and not help our system. It is the latent "heat" we want early in food, and if we do here employ the word "heat" it is that we believe it to apply better to the ideas of the larger public than the terms nitrogenous and carbonaceous food. Besides, these are analytical in research, but not comprehensive in application. We must classify food under the "heat" principle, so that we can say which will "store" heat, which will "produce" heat, which will "disengage" heat, and which "consume" it. But if in the morning we begin by consuming and disengaging heat from our system, we are left minus very soon after and become unable to meet the demands of the atmospheric air on our vitality, or of the exhausting labour of the day. What food, then, will store heat for the day? That which contains as many elements of nourishment as possible. Our principal supply come from cereals, starchy vegetables, and animal produce that contain much nourishment in certain forms. Milk and eggs are among these latter; but we may so spoil them by cooking that we change their nourishing properties. Our very sensible modes of finishing the day, mostly deprive us of appetite in the morning, and we cry out for something smart to give us an incentive to breakfast. That is the very worst thing we can do. We eat without profit—not that breakfast also should be made aromatic, but in a wholesome manner.

Combining these requisites with climatic conditions, that is, with the continuous chain of influences that bind man and the produce of his country together, we must say that our breakfast does not meet them; but what can we supply instead? Are all tropical beverages to be condemned? We have tea, coffee, and cocoa—are none able to fortify us for a few hours against absorption of strength? All have their own good qualification, but only one stores heat, and that is "cocoa." Towards evening nothing can be more refreshing than a cup of pure tea, which we never get. Coffee also is a profitable beverage later on, but in the morning they never can solely meet our wants, and if taken should only be mere accompaniments of the principal food. One small cup is sufficient, and more than sufficient, for it will actually detract from the heat-storing properties of other food. We can, however, not hope to change at once our inclinations, and these are towards tropical beverages; so we must rather increase in the first place the variety of other food taken.

Bread and butter have become "one," and when we lack other means of supply we fly to it, but whatever may be said, bread and butter is expensive, and does not supply sufficient "heat" for its cost. If, however, combined in a peculiar manner with warm fluids, both eat better. For children especially, nothing can be worse in the morning than tea and bread and butter. We must find means to produce various dishes for breakfast, different combinations, and we must learn to cook for breakfast as we do for dinner, not one and same thing for ever, but nice appetising dishes sending us onward in the day, with a cheerful temper, a bright intellect, and some strength in our muscular system.—*National Food and Fuel Reformer.*

EXTRACTS FROM MAJOR BYNG HALL'S BRIC-A-BAC HUNTER.

HUNTERS FOR BRIC-A-BRAC.

"The Honourable Mrs. Bonheur or my Lady Lovecup, will often invest a large amount in the purchase of a Sevres cup of that most lovely colour termed 'Rose du Barry,' or of a Wedgwood vase of the most elegant form and design, in order that others may envy and admire; while to the fair and aristocratic possessor herself the one is a mere cup, the other simply a vase. I believe my friend Mrs. Haggleton's taste for collecting the plate of Queen Anne's era originated in the fact of her aunt having left her a teapot of that admirable period of the goldsmith's art in England. The tea-pot inspired an ardent desire to possess other articles in the same style. The lady mildly commenced with salt-spoons, and became, in due course, the proud owner of mustard-pots, salt-cellars, and one large piece of sideboard plate, which, from the day she purchased it to the day of her death, every night faithfully accompanied her to her bedroom. My old bachelor friend Croker, again, began collecting Wedgwood ware because some one told him he possessed a very fine specimen; while, to my certain knowledge, he was as ignorant of its value and exquisite design as his own footman could have been. There are, however, far higher and more agreeable motives which lead the man of refined taste to become a real practical collector, whatever his position or means; and when that man is found who collects from pure devotion to art, he at once becomes a benefactor to the human race, as his object is to instruct and improve the artisan of our day, whether it be in furniture, lace, porcelain, jewellery, texture designs, or wood carving."

COPENHAGEN CHINA.

"I have the greatest liking for old Copenhagen china from the royal factory, which, like many others, is now dead. Pieces marked with three blue navy lines, which indicate the Sound, and two belts, if found, are remarkably fine and interesting. Lord Nelson was very partial to this china, and in 1801 paid many visits to the factory, and purchased largely. After the battle of Copenhagen he was presented by the city with a beautiful tea service, admirably mounted with representations of the costumes of the country, as also views of the harbour and neighbourhood. This, I am informed, he made a present to a friend in England. It has since fallen into the hands of a well-known London connoisseur, who kindly permitted me to see it, and I have rarely had the good fortune to see any specimen of greater interest and beauty. I may here remark that Copenhagen china is similar in many respects, both as to paste and painting, to Bristol china, so much the fashion, and so absurdly prized, in accordance with the present taste of buyers and sellers."

CURIOSITIES AMONG THE PICKLES.

"Chance, while hunting, enabled me some few years since to discover a worthy grocer, who combined the sale of soap, sugar, and candles with a sort of fanatic love for what he termed the 'fine arts;' and so, having passed through his shop, which smelt strongly of pickled herrings, garlicy sausages, oil, coffee, sugar, and dips, I was one day introduced to the upper regions of his strange and somewhat dirty abode, when great indeed was my astonishment, having mounted some sixty pair of stone stairs, to find myself in a sort of lumber—indeed, two or three lumber-rooms—the whole sides of which, from ceiling to floor, were hung with pictures of all sorts and sizes, but no great value; while floor and tables were covered with every conceivable and inconceivable article of china, of and from all nations, together with glass and bronzes, scattered in a strange medley, dusty and dirty, one-third of which articles were broken or cracked. Indeed, on first entering the room, I felt so dazzled and surprised, and so full of hope that I should be enabled to obtain some prizes, that I sat me down for a moment calmly to contemplate the mass of bric-a-brac, previous to its more careful examination. Like a scene in a play, when looked on by day-light, however, and not from the centre of a well lighted house, &c., was the result; amid all this heterogeneous collection, gathered together by the grocer, there was little to attract; nevertheless, I could not but regard him with respect, considering the combination of fine taste in a man who, thus from pickles, contemplated pictures. Here and there, however, I did discover a cup or two, with marks attractive to the collector. If so be, however, the grocer charged for his sugar and dips in proportion to the amount he expected for his bric-a-brac, I fear his customers must have been either limited in taste, or rich in unlimited means. At length, however, my eyes rested on a coffee service, which I instantly discovered to be a charming set of cream-coloured or Queen's ware Wedgwood, with black Egyptian characters in relief; and I am ashamed to say immediately practised, as in some cases is permissible, or you will get nothing abroad, some trifling passes of hypocrisy—call them, out of courtesy, diplomacy—by showing an apparent indifference, which I certainly did not feel, as to my becoming their possessor; a bargain was, however, at length struck, and I carried away my treasures at a very moderate outlay. Wedgwood, however, save by persons of real taste and judgement, or by dealers who are perfectly alive as to its value, is not particularly esteemed on the Continent; in fact, foreigners have not the taste to appreciate the most elegant of ceramic art; were it so, the Emperor of Germany would not allow very many exquisite Wedgwood vases to remain hidden from the world at Charlottenburg."

AN ADVENTURE IN SEARCHING FOR CHINA.

"I accepted the suggestion of a friend who proposed to take me to the private residence of a Circassian lady, who had a small but choice collection, which she was courteous enough to show to her friends, and with which, of course, she had no desire to part. Nevertheless, like all other collectors, after some trifling fencing and interchanging of courtesies, it appeared that she had no objection to dispose of her treasures in a dear market, she having purchased them in a cheap one. Introductions over, a glance around the room—which was sufficiently spacious, but, like most Russian houses, lightly furnished, with here and there a gorgeous, highly-gilded arm-chair or sofa, and with little apparent comfort—I cast my longing eyes on some ceramic treasures with which a cabinet was filled, and we commenced business. Meanwhile, I had truly been informed that my hostess was not a dealer. Looking on her with a practical eye, her portrait may be thus drawn: age about seventy; rather sharp and prominent features; the remnants of what might have been teeth; a tongue which surpassed any tongue (pardon me, ladies!) that I had ever previously listened to, so excessive was its volubility. The weather was hot, and her costume appeared to me to consist simply of a somewhat dirty cotton dressing-gown. How was I, then, a stranger in Russia, seeking to secure some Sevres cups, to know with whom I had the honour of discussing the value and merits of her ceramic treasures? So, silently, I examined and appraised those set before my longing eyes, wondering how the lady, as I had been told she was, should have such bad taste as to present herself in that dirty and discoloured dress in the presence of visitors. Here and there I selected some choice specimens which I was desirous to purchase, but which, for the most part, she declined to sell. At length, wearied by her continued refusals and constant chatter, I seized two charming cups, and without further comment placed golden sovereigns by their side. She clutched the coins, and I thought the battle won; but then, appealing to my companion in the Russian tongue (unknown to me), she replaced the money on the table. 'You must give another half-sovereign,' said he, smiling. Anxious to have the treasures, which were really very beautiful, I gave the required addition, and forthwith the sovereigns descended to some hidden pocket in the cotton dressing-gown. The cups were mine. My friend also obtained a cup; and after innumerable hand-shakings, bows, and adieux we parted, not without expressions on the lady's part to the effect that she hoped we should repeat our visit at some future time. No sooner were we on our drosky, than my companion burst into fits of laughter. 'What's the joke?' I inquired.—'Joke—why your consummate coolness with the old lady.'—'Lady?' I replied.—'Yes,' said he, 'a Circassian princess, and her son, who was so anxious to sell that vase which she refused, a Circassian prince.'—'Well,' said I, 'we parted on the most amicable terms, and, princess or no princess, she is the hardest hand at a bargain, and has the most lively tongue I ever had the honour to encounter.'"

THE ENGLISH JEW OF TO-DAY.

Though work of every kind is forbidden on the Jewish Sabbath, great numbers of those who attend the synagogue keep open their places of business during the day. Conspicuous members of the Anglo-Jewish community, who are sometimes cited as specimens of what a good Israelite should be, are frequently among the most lax in spiritual observances. Their offices are open on Saturday; they may be seen driving in the park (riding being forbidden); they are found shopping in the city, or dining at restaurants, where the food is not prepared in accordance with the dietary laws. Half a dozen decades ago a Jew who ate of an animal which had not been slaughtered in Jewish fashion would have been regarded as an utter heathen; now he thinks nothing of joining a friend at dinner at a fashionable hotel. In trains, in steamboats, in carriages, in all places of public resort, are Jews to be met on the Sabbath day, smoking, eating, drinking, and enjoying themselves in the freest and most unrestricted manner. The universities are open to the sons of the Israelite, and being of an imitative nature he must needs send them Oxford or Cambridge. There young Jews imbibe the thoughts and assume the manners of those around them. They never lean towards Christianity, but they pay no heed to those signs which render their religion distinct from any other. The rabbis insist on regular prayers, matutinal, afternoon, and evening. These are long, and, indeed, characterised by much that is superfluous. The Jewish University man seldom looks into his prayer-book. His food is the food of his Christian fellows, and his ways are their ways. When he at length departs for home he is a Jew by birth only, and it is found that the influences of school or college are never capable of being removed.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

BALAKLAVA OUTDONE.

The glorious charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava has lately occupied so much attention, and has been so talked of as an exploit unparalleled, that it may be well to remind our readers that a somewhat similar charge, minus the blunder, was made by the 23rd Dragoons (Anson's brigade) at the decisive moment of the battle of Talavera. On that occasion a small force of English, supported by a Spanish army to the right of them, held the height against which, after a furious cannonade, the French advanced in column along the valley. To quote the words of the *Morning Herald* of the period:—"The whole army remained in the most awful suspense. The enemy advanced with unparalleled steadiness. At this most tremendous moment an order arrived for Anson's brigade to advance and charge the solid columns of the enemy. The order was promptly obeyed. The brigade moved forward in the sight of both armies in the finest order. . . . When the charge was sounded, none but those who were present can conceive the interest of this scene. Tremendous volleys of cannon and musketry were poured among our ranks." (The narrator took part in the charge, hence his modesty afterwards). "A deep ditch crossed our front, into which numbers of men and horses, who had not fed for two days, fell. Nothing could daunt the tremendous valour of our brave 23rd. They passed all obstacles, rode nobly up, made a most desperate charge at a solid square and double close column of infantry, and were almost annihilated; except a very few whom the Almighty permitted to return, all gloriously fell or were taken. The heavy brigade advanced to the support of their brave comrades, and assisted in bringing off the remnant of this gallant regiment, who, upon mustering them, appeared to amount to only 119 men and horses." But their work was done. The French columns, though not broken, were staggered, feared to form line in the face of cavalry of that mettle, and so turned and left the heights in possession of the dead, the dying, and the utterly worn-out English army.—*Pictorial World.*

THE THROW FOR LIFE OR DEATH.

In *The Familie Magasyn* we find the following strange story:—

As King William III. of England, the Stadtholder of the Netherlands, was besieging Namur, in 1695, sundry soldiers from his army, through the want which reigned in the camp, went marauding, though such a transgression of the martial-law had been forbidden on pain of death. Most of these marauders were caught by the country people and killed. Only two of them reached the camp unscathed, but they were sentenced to death. They were brave soldiers, and the General-in-Chief wanted to save one of them, and thus commuted the judgment in so far that they should have to throw at dice for their life, as was the custom in former times in such cases. On the morning appointed for the execution, both the marauders were led to a drum, in order thereupon to cast the decisive throw, while at a few paces farther the fatal pole already stood erect.

Full of painful expectation, a group of officers, the regimental chaplain, and the executioner surrounded the poor fellows. With a trembling hand one of the men took up the dice. He threw two sixes. In the next moment he saw his fellow had also thrown two sixes. The commanding officers were not a little stricken at this strange occurrence; but their orders were precise, and so they commanded both of the men to throw again. This was done; the dice were cast, and in the throw of both there turned up two fives. The spectators now loudly called out that both should be pardoned; and the officers, to ask for new directions, momentarily put off the execution. They applied to the Court-martial, which they found assembled, and after a long discussion the disheartening reply was that the delinquents should try their lot with new dice. Once more both of them cast and, lo! each threw two fours.

"This is the finger of God," said all present. The officers again submitted the strange case to the Court-martial. This time even the members of the Court shuddered, and they resolved to leave the decision to the General-in-Chief, who was momentarily expected. The Prince of Vandemont came. He caused the two Englishmen to appear before him, and they related to him the trying circumstances of their desertion. The Prince listened attentively, and relieved the poor culprits with the welcome pardon adding:—

"It is impossible, in such an uncommon case, not to obey the voice of Divine Providence."

HONGKONG MARKETS,

As Reported by Chinese on the 7th January, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ 40 „	„	2.70 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 105.50
„ „ 28 a 32	„	110.00 a 117.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	119.00 a 130.00
„ Bombay	„	83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.00 a 1.05
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.80 a 3.95
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.85 a 4.10
„ Damask Do.	„	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ 14 lbs.	„	2.95 a 3.00
„ 15 lbs.	„	3.20 a 3.30
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.70 a 1.80
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.95 a 2.00
„ 8½ lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.50
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.08
„ 10 lbs.	„	3.35 a 3.60
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 33 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ 24 „ & 33 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.60 a 1.72
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	2.15 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.17 a 2.20
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.70 a 2.72
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.00 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.62 a 0.65
„ Red	„	0.77 a 0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.75 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ Figured, 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.25
„ „ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.10 a 0.20
Velveteens, Black	„	0.24 a 0.25
„ Gentian	„	0.30 a 0.83
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	2.05 a 2.20
„ 64 a 66	„	2.40 a 2.55
„ 68 a 80	„	2.80 a 3.45
„ 600	„	4.00 a 4.05
„ 7,000	„	3.45 a 3.60
„ AA	„	1.90 a 1.95
„ EE	„	0.20 a 0.30
„ MH	„	4.70 a 4.75
„ RI	„	6.30 a 6.40
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.65
„ Brocades	„	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Article	Unit	Price
Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.95 a 3.30
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.20 a 3.30
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.85 a 4.05
„ 10 lbs.	„	4.75 a 5.30
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.30
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ SS	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S	„	18.50 a 19.00
„ BBB	„	10.00 a 19.50
„ AAA	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ LLL	„	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.08 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	0.50 a 9.60
„ Assorted	„	0.00 a 9.05
„ HH Scarlet	„	0.40 a 9.50
„ Assorted	„	8.60 a 8.70
„ H Scarlet	„	9.50 a 9.80
„ Assorted	„	8.70 a 8.90
Lustres, Figured	„	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	„	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a 5.80
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Article	Unit	Price
Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.85 a 3.00
„ Hoop	„	3.65 a 3.90
„ Bar	„	2.90 a 2.95
„ Wire	„	7.50 a 7.85
Lead	„	7.50 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.60 a 7.80
„ Lead, L.B.	„	7.60 a 7.80
Quicksilver, English	„	100.00 a —
„ American	„	101.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
„ Swedish	„	5.10 a 5.30
Sheathing Metal	per picul	22.50 a 21.50
Spelter	„	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.30 a 22.50
„ Plates	per box	6.40 a 6.50

PRODUCE.

Article	Unit	Price
Almonds	per picul	21.00 a 22.50
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.30 a 1.35
„ 2nd	„	1.45 a 1.50
Bark, Siam	„	0.81 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	13.80 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	9.50 a 9.75
„ Yellow	„	48.00 a 52.00
„ Hankow, White	„	68.00 a 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 3,850
„ 2nd	„	650 a 900
„ 3rd	„	170 a 270
Brimstone	„	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	„	13.80 a 14.00
„ Baroos, clean	„	5,000 a 5,100
„ Refuse	„	3,000 a 3,500
Cardamoms, Superior	„	160.00 a 165.00
„ Inferior	„	22.50 a 23.50
Cloves	„	40.00 a 42.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
„ English steam	„	12.75 a —
„ Sydney	„	11.75 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	24.00 a —
„ Rod	„	24.50 a —
„ Nails	„	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ Bombay	„	13.50 a 16.00
„ Shantung	„	21.00 a 22.00
„ Ningpo	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ Tientsin	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ Tungchow	„	20.00 a 20.50
„ Calcutta	„	13.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	6.50 a 6.80
„ Siam	„	5.80 a 6.00
Cow's Hide	„	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	21.00 a 23.50
„ without bones	„	11.50 a 13.80
„ Chenchow	„	27.50 a 29.50
Cutch	„	5.80 a 6.00
Dates, Black	„	3.75 a 4.28
„ Red	„	3.50 a 3.85
Dried Lily Flowers	„	8.00 a 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	„	250 a 300
„ 7 a 8	„	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.30 a 1.40
„ American per barrel of 100lbs.		2.70 a 2.80
„ „ of 200lbs.		6.10 a 6.25
Fungus	„	33.50 a 34.00
Flints	„	0.50 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	„	210.00 a 300.00
„ 2nd	„	180.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	„	15.40 a 18.50
„ Superior	„	28.50 a 29.00
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	30.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.80 a 5.75
„ 2nd	„	5.30 a 5.36
Mushrooms	„	55.00 a 62.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	11.00 a 12.50
„ „ middle	„	7.50 a 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 5.85
Peas, White	„	1.89 a 1.95
„ Green	„	2.05 a 2.10
„ Black	„	1.58 a 1.60
„ Yellow	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ Green Beans	„	1.60 a 1.75
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	„	1.94 a 2.45
Putchuck	„	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,800 a 3,000
„ Mother	„	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.55 a 1.60
„ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.40 a 1.00
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	„	2.05 a 2.20
„ Cut	„	3.75 a 3.80
Sesamum, White	„	3.80 a 4.00
„ Black	„	2.85 a 3.10
Sharksfin	„	35.00 a 59.50
Shellfish, Japan	„	27.00 a 45.00
„ California	„	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	„	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.30 a 5.60
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	„	16.80 a 17.50
„ Black	„	10.20 a 10.40
Betel Nut	„	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	4.10 a 4.20
„ South Seas	„	14.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a 2.00
„ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 2	„	6.15 a 6.50
„ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 5.00
„ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	5.45 a 5.50
„ Manila, Dry White	„	8.45 a 8.50
„ Candy	„	8.90 a 9.30
„ Foochow	„	8.50 a 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	4.50 a 4.85
Walnuts	„	1.75 a 1.80
Wheat, Tientsin	„	2.50 a 2.65
„ California	„	
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 5.78.0 a —
Pea	„	5.10.0 a 5.13.0
Tea	„	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.34

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Arratoon Apcar	A. B. McTavish	Brit. str	1592	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Cheviot	W. Watt	Brit. str	764	Ah Yon	Saigon, &c.
Chien Sheng	J. R. Broadley	Brit. str	62		Foochow
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	874	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Egeria	Johannsen	Ger. str	1037	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Iohang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kiashan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	Tug Plying
Lotus	James Gray	Brit. str	1406	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Madagascar	E. Timm	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	D. Lapraik & Co	
Montgomeryshire	Starrock	Brit. str	1146	Hop-kee	Singapore, &c
Ningpo	Rayner	Brit. str	764	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	West Coast
Orissa	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1146	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pernambuco	W. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Landstein & Co	
Powan §	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajanatianubar	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Rajah	W. Menzell	Brit. str	359	Hop-hing	Swatow
Sir J. Jesjeebhoy	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Sunda	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	In Dock
Venice	J. H. Watson	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
White Cloud ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	325	Kwok Acheong	Laid up

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adler	Torgel	Ger. bk	471	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Alfredo	Pittaluga	Ital. bk	909	Messageries Maritimes	
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Nursey Kessowjee & Co	Bombay
America	Holdt	Ger. sh	1219	Siemssen & Co	
Anna Bella	W. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co	
Annie Gray	R. More	Brit. sh	727	Rozario & Co	Saigon
Ardentinny	Thos. Brown	Brit. bk	377	Russell & Co	New York
Balgowale	Brown	Brit. bk	324	Taylor & Thompson	Takao
Beethoven	R. Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Birker	R. C. Alleyne	Brit. sh	1008	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Carolus Magnus	Thos. Miles	Brit. sh	1479	Wieler & Co	
Channel Queen	Lenfestey	Brit. sh	609	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Charter Oak	Smith	Brit. sh	963	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Chateaubriand	F. Herve	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Craigie Lea	J. Landy	Brit. bk	621	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Crusader	Gorham	Amr. bk	669	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Captain	
Fabius	G. F. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kin Tye Loong	
Flying Eagle	W. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1094	Frazar & Co	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Borneo Co. Limited	
Forcade la Roquette	A. Alexandre	Fren. bk	369	Landstein & Co	
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	447	Tack Mee & Co	
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Order	
Genevieve	Lepretre	Fren. sh	649	Landstein & Co	
Glory	T. T. Witt	Siam. bk	440	Tack-mee & Co	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Gryfe	Roberts	Brit. sh	1088	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Gustav Adolph	F. Ahlmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hastings	Craig	Brit. bk	541	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Helena	Snow	Amr. bk	608	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Callao
Hongkong	L. Castagnino	Peru. bk	448	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Iris	Wendt	Ger. bk	509	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. H. Jessen	Rasmussen	Ger. bk	358	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Louise Marie	Laino	Fren. bk	343	Carlowitz & Co	
Louisa	Soberlob	Ger. sch	260	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lucre	M. Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Lunalilo	W. H. Marsted	Haw. bk	473	Captain	
Manila II	H. L. Gormez	Ger. bk	515	Siemssen & Co	
Menam	Osmont	Brit. bk	468	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Mirella	Ed. Pitt	Brit. bk	727	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	650	Chinese	
Neu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	294	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Singapore, &c.
New Era	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1145	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Nicoline	Ahlmann	Ger. str	313	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Norham Castle	Kelso	Brit. bk	698	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Limmex	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	Takao
Paradies	W. Thore	Ger. bk	374	Siemssen & Co	
Queen of the Fleet	Witheridge	Brit. bg	265	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Rance	L. Grieler	Fren. bk	550	Carlowitz & Co	
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Tack-mee & Co	
Rowena	Bowden	Brit. bg	193	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Captain	
Scotia	Duncan	Brit. bk	321	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Shooting Star	A. L. Hellstrom	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Siamese Crown	Saxtorph	Siam. bk	540	Tack-mee & Co	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
S. G. Reed	J. W. White	Amr. sh	652	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Tartar	H. Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Melchers & Co	
Union	M'caechevarria	Span. bg	192	Remedios & Co	Manila
Victor	E. Sorensen	Nor. bg	260	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Amr. bk	309	Captain	
Wega	Mahl	Ger. bk	395	Siemssen & Co	
William Turner	K. Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	Russell & Co	Melbourne

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master
John Adam	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Armenia	Salber	Amr. bk	326	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lassen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	Hamburg
Caprera	Randell	Amr. bk	700	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Fano	N. L. Norby	Dan. bk	275	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Feiga	Christensen	Dan. bk	290	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
G. T. Ray	P. Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Olyphant & Co	New York
Presto	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
An-lan †	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fung Shun	R. Andrew	Chi. str	862	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Yangtsze	Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 4th January, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.
Camoens	Guimaraes	Port. g-b.	80	
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bg	226	J. E. d'Almeida
Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.	444	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 4th January, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Afonna	Valour	Fren. bk	417	Bradley & Co	
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	355	E. Vincent & Co	
Eleanor	Jobson	Brit. bk	433	Dircks & Kruger	
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bg	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Holstein	Kuiper	Ger. sch	280	Dircks & Kruger	
Jessie MacDonald	Stoll	Brit. sch	275	Bradley & Co	Singapore
Kvik	Lorange	Nor. bk	412	E. Herton	Saigon
Liberator	Vandervoord	Brit. sh	690	E. Vincent & Co	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	527	Dircks & Kruger	
Saturnus	Wulff	Ger. bk	608	Dircks & Kruger	Singapore
St. Thomas	Bjorth	Swed. bk	287	E. Vincent & Co	
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	302	E. Herton	
Yokohama	Silbonette	Fren. bk	786	E. Herton	

AMOY.

In port on 3rd January, 1876.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Adeline & Mariane		Ger. bk	300	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Alerta		Brit. sch	217	Boyd & Co	
Anna		Ger. bk	317	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Garoline		Ger. sch	271	Pasedag & Co	
Charon-Wattana		Siam. sh	028	Chinese	
China		Ger. sch	201	Pasedag & Co	
Constance		Brit. bk	350	Boyd & Co	Takao
Diana		Ger. bg	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Dora		Ger. bk	265	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Friendship		Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
Gustav		Ger. bk	287	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Hadda		Ger. bk	473	Pasedag & Co	
Hermann		Ger. bk	209	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Japan		Ger. sch	270	Pasedag & Co	
Jurgen		Ger. bk	396	H. A. Petersen	
Kvik		Brit. bg	137	Boyd & Co	
Meridian		Siam. sch	224	Pasedag & Co	
Merlin		Brit. sch	248	Boyd & Co	
Nadeshda		Dan. sch	197	H. A. Petersen & Co	Foochow
Otto	Tachmann	Ger. bg	350	Pasedag & Co	
Tuck Seng	Marshall	Brit. bk	572	Chinese	
Velos		Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	
Veloz		Dut. sch	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Vidal		Fren. bk	409	H. A. Petersen & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 30th December, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
C. Palmer	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	567	Chinese	
Cyclop	Reiche	Ger. g-b.	350		
Colibri	Asmussen	Ger. bg	207	Chinese	Takao
Fidelio		Ger. bk	317	Chinese	
Midge	Salmond	Brit. g-b.	464		

SHANGHAI.

In port on 31st December, 1875.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Adele	Fox	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Albert Victor	Johnson	Brit. bk	387	Gilman & Co	
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	4?2	Nils Moller	
Almatis	Lowell	Amr. sch	387	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Belle Sauvage	Simpson	Brit. sh	868	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Corea	Finlay	Brit. bk	453	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	667	Frazar & Co	
Condor	Brubn	Ger. bg	235	Ernst Taumeyer	
Ethiopian	Faulkner	Brit. sh	838	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Falcon	Westhorp	Brit. bk	793	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Geo. Thompson	Mill	Brit. sh	1127	Heard & Co	
Golden State	Delano	Amr. bk	944	Russell & Co	
Hilda	Hansen	Brit. bk	308	Nils Moller	
James S. Stone	Hullett	Amr. bk	710	Frazar & Co	
Kishon	Howitt	Brit. bk	473	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Kronprindsessen	Hansen	Dan. bk	344	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lady Elizabeth		Brit. bk		Order	
Leocadia	Mearns	Brit. sh	896	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York
Marie and Helene	Warnkes	Ger. bk	345	Heard & Co	
Mikado	Ilberg	Brit. sh	643	Little & Co	New York
Noemi	Ancam	Fren. bk	354	J. S. Baron	
Queen of India	Christie	Brit. bk	390	Ernst Taumeyer	
Success	Brubn	Siam. bk	393	Choon Seng & Co	
Vesta	Percy	Amr. bk	300	Mustard & Co	
Woodlark	Laurquo	Brit. sh		Order	
W. G. Petters	Connor	Amr. sch	518	Butterfield & Swire	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 25th December, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.
Cathaya	Morgan	Brit. sh	790	J. D. Carroll & Co
Flying Spur	Croot	Brit. sh	735	Wilkin & Robison
Formosa	Uldcmp	Ger. bk	445	H. Ahrens & Co
Ganebo	Origaton	Brit. bk		E. C. Kirby & Co
Luthley Rich	Lewis	Amr. sh	1300	Chipman, Stone & Co
Mary Jane	Origuton	Brit. sch	165	E. C. Kirby & Co
Parmenio	Abbott	Brit. bk	369	Captain
Rosa	Trunke	Brit. sh	636	Order
Shalimar	Walker	Brit. sh	1396	Order
Ukraine	Melcher	Amr. bk	682	P. M. S. S. Co
Wm. Mudgett	Dickey	Amr. bk	885	Order

MANILA.

In port on 24th December, 1875.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
Aurora		Span. bk	410	Ker & Co	
B. Aymar		Amr. bk	517	Order	
Canada		Amr. bk	1130	Peele, Hubbell & Co	San Francisco
Chica		Span. sh	1174	Cuculla & Co	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Francis B. Fay		Amr. bk	885	Russell & Sturgis	Boston
Game Cock		Amr. sh	1113	Russell & Sturgis	San Francisco
Harkaway		Brit. sh	763	Russell & Sturgis	New York
Leon		Span. str	700	Larrinaga & Co	Liverpool
Lizzie Iredale		Brit. bk	693	Smith, Bell & Co	Canal
Minerva		Span. bk	271	Order	
Matlah		Brit. sh	994	Ker & Co	
Nuevo Lautaro		Span. bk	493	Inchausti & Co	
Olano		Span. bk	270	Larrinaga & Co	
Remus		Brit. bk	763	Smith, Bell & Co	
Roodes		Brit. sh	1056	Ker & Co	London
Salvadora		Span. sh	615	Cuculla & Co	Sunderland
Sooloo		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	Boston
Thomas Bell		Brit. sh	838	F. Richardson & Co	
William Fruing		Span. bg	261	Smith, Bell & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	En route to Singapore
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Kobe
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Yokohama
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Yokohama
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Tarton	Singapore
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Perak
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. S. Buckle	Amoy
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hankow
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Lieut. A. F. S. Clair	Kiukiang
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Chefoo
Lapwing	double sc. gun-vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital				Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H. G. Salmond	Foochow
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Penang
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hongkong
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Singapore
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.		150	Captain St. John	Yokoska
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Perak
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14		Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. O. D. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Baian	Russian cor.	2000		Boyle
Montcalm	French cor.	3883		Krantz

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA. STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

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